n all parts of the city.

ICKSON.

Reference Marks. - † Baturday ex-excepted. † Monday excepted. | Ar-m. † Daily.

SORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Clark st. (Saerman House) and 78 rner Madison-st., and at the depota

of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

Air Line) 5.00a. m. 7:30 p. m. 9.00a. m. 9:00p. m. 10:20a. m. 4:00p. m. 10:20a. m. daily) 5.15p. m. 9:00p. m. 76:50a. m. 76:50a. m. 76:50a. m. 76:50a. m.

E & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

AUREE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD.

9:15 p. m. t 7:00 a. m. for St. Pau

INGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, tke at., In Haus-av., and Sixteenth-d Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 depots.

9:30 a. m. * 3:45 p. m. for Omahs. *10:30 a. m. * 3:30 p. m. avenworth. *10:30 a. m. * 5:30 p. m. *5:30 p. m. *5:35 p. m. * 7:55 a. m.

Oseph Exp. *10-30 a. m. *7:30 p. m. *6 Streator *4:15 p. m. *7:55 a. m. *6:55 p. m. *11:20 a. m. *1:00 p. m. *6:55 a. m. *6:55

AND CHICAGO LINE. Clark st., Palmer House, Grand pot, expolition Building.

man Drawng Cars, to
ut change.
Pullman
toom sieepil Cars..... 5:00 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive.

ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAD, an Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Clark-st., Sherman House.

RIGH'S STRAMERS.
., daily (Sundays excepted) Sa. m. feave until fear and season of the fear of the season of the s

ake Superior, Tuesday and 7 p. m. mistee, etc., Tuesday and 9 s. m.

rior People's Line

LAKE SUPERIOR.

AMER PEERLESS

ke Superior Ports on Monday, kp. m. For freight and passage LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, ake Sup. People's Line Sture, 72 Market-st.

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago,
Be careful to buy only the Genules.

FAIRBANKS'

8:52 a. m. | 8:10 a. m. | 5:08 p. m. | 8:10 p. m. | 9:55 p. m. | 4:40 a. m.

Leave. Arrive.

& PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

B CENTRAL RAILROAD, Re-st. and foot of Twenty-second like Handolph-st., near Clark

st Madison-st.

DAD TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAIN QuarterlyStatement

STATE Savings Institution,

OF CHICAGO,

Monday Morning, Oct. 2, 1876.

sah and Exchange.

Sanking House and other Real Estate (including Safe Deposit Vaults)

318.657.36

10.000.00 LIABILITIES.

D. D. SPENCER, President.
D. S. SMITH, Vice-President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
C. G. BULKLEY, Ass't Casher. FIFTY-NINTH

84,464.051.97

3,370.00

QuarterlyStatement MERCHANTS'.

FARMERS', & **MECHANICS**

estment Certificates 124,450.00 tal and Contingent Fund 100.000.000 INVESTMENTS.

261:455:00 \$1,048,628.84

go, Sept. 30, 1878. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager TO BENT.

TO RENT

INTHE

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS,

OUPPE, and OUPPENTED.

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front
FIVE LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES
are the leading Carriages of the day,
and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling
Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can
with each be lowered and raised
with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be
FIRST-CLASS, and to please in
every particular. every particular.

No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed.

H. KILLAM & CO., 29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn. C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies, 167 Madison-av., New York,
Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will be
taken. Papils prepared for the Harpoore Examinations,
for Bornes. Circulars can be had on application, or as
futnam's. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J.
DRENN A. Principals.

DRENNAN, Principals

MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden

Hoffman's) English, Freach, and German Boarding
and Day-School for young ladies and children, with
ralisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-sighth-st. New

York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be
made by letter or personalis, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Childrea, Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, 21.
West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27.

Vest Thirty-second-st. New York, reopens Sept. 27.

For leving's class in the Study of the History of the
Fine Aris, begins in November.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—
Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleanant
rooms, course of study full and thorough, Miss J. E.
Johnson (late Principal Wells College) Lady Principal.
Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS

CROSSE & BLACK WELL ON PURPLE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1876.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

the Tabernacle, A.T. STEWART

HAVE OPENED

THEIR

Wabash avenue

AND

Washington-st.,

Where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers, and the public gener-

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Great Reduction in Prices, But NO CHANCE in QUAL-ITY of fabric or workman-

ship. WILSON BROS., 67 & 69 Washington-st.

Moody and Sankey

THE TABERNACLE, Monroe-st., corner Franklin.

Preaching by Mr. Moody, Singing by Mr. Sankey. Every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. No Tickets Required!

Noonday meeting at 12 o'cleck, conducted by Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, at FARWELL HALL. MISCELLANEOUS. THE MOODY AND SANKEY

HYMN-BOOK 18 POR SALE BY W. G. HOLMES,

77 MADISON-ST., opposite McVicker's. COME AND SEE

What there is at STRICKLAND'S BIRD STORE, 212 West Madison-st. Mr. Strickland has just re-turned from Europe with a large stock of Canaries, Parrots, Pigeons, Poultry, and Prize Birds. WATCHES, JEWELBY, &c.

WATCHES, FINE COLD JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT ABOUT HALF THE REGULAR PRICES Now being closed out at the
BANKRUPT SALE Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.

Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS.

OMMERCIAL BANKING is all its FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Letters of Credit, Gov-POREIGN EXCHANGE Letters of Creat, Governments, Gold, Gold Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES, Town, County, City, School Bords, and other Securities.

7 PER CENT.

7 PER CENT.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-100 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO CITY CERTIFICATES, JOHN H. WRENN & CO., HATS.

Opening Services Attending the Great Revival at

The Morning Meeting Attended by Fully Seven Thousand People.

Over Eight Thousand Crowd the Edifice at the Afternoon Service.

An "Overplus Meeting" Organized at Farwell Hall and Largely Attended.

To Aid the Cause of the Master, Unbelief, Prejudice, and Sectarianism Must Be Banished.

God Calling for Every One to Spread the Glad Tidings Throughout the Land.

Encouraging Words to Ministers, Sunday-School Teachers, Parents, land Young Men.

Some Thrilling Stories About the Conversion of Sinners.

MORNING DISCOURSE.

OPENING SERVICES AT THE TABERNACLE. In appointing his first meeting at 8 o'clock on

body segins to talk about revival meetings you soy, as Nathaniel said to Phillp, "Can any good thing come out of Nasarchi" But rhilly was a sensible man; he didn't begin to argue with Nathaniel, but told him to "come and see." So we say to you, come and see. Come to the meetings; do not come to criticise; anybody can do that; but come you with us for a week and wait upon God and see if He does not pour us out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. Oh, but you say, "There known bud things in revivals." So have L I could tell you more than you know about bad things that have happened in revivals. The Devil is always busy counterfeiting what is good. "Some young converts turn out bad." Well, some people start to be Democrats and they turn out bad. People who were Republicans sometimes turn out bad. Some men go into thisness and fail, but is that a reason why nobody should ever go into business again? The Bible talks of revivals. Tale your Bible and read about that revival at Pentecost; revivals ar just as Scriptural as the doctrine of justification by faith, or regeneration, or redemption.

THEFFIRM STONE

to be got out of th way is this miserable sectorian spirit. Thalk food, it is beginning to die out, but the wallstetween the different demoninations used to biso high that you could hand and say, "I am a Knhodist, but I contained to the large of the la

were present take me by the hands, some were street with one that carried the work of the control of the contro

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

n they get into their dotage, grum built and chill the meetings. Oth

"OVERPLUS MEETING."

SERVICES AT PARWELL HALL. SERVICES AT PARWELL HALL.

It was manounced to the throng of people on a streets in front of the Tabernacle, that an overplus meeting" would be held in Farwell ill, at which Mr. Sankey would sing, and in out five minutes that half was crowded to the most, leaving still a large number of persons to were obliged to console themselves with a pe of being in season next time.

The meeting was under the direction of Mr. an Aradale, the Superintendent of the Young en's Christian Association, who invited the merchie Dr. William Beecher to the chair.

ill have to send out to

CASUALTIES.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

was broken. Peter Ferry, engineer, had an arm broken in two places. Clement new house, had an arm twice broken, the forearm being crushed. Mervin Lawden had his side bruised. A fine horse of William Johnson was ruined. The cause of the explosion was carelessness—too much steam—145 pounds. The boiler was thrown 200 feet, striking the separator and going over a stack twenty feet high in its flight. Fragments of iron and wood were scattered in a circuit of 175 feet. Eleven of the fifteen men present were injured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9—10 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, southwest to southerly winds, and warmer, clear, or slightly cloudy weather.



DBITUARY.

Special Disposes for The Tribuse.

BOTTALO, Oct. 1.—Joseph Warren, chief editor of the Buffalo Courier, died last evening at half-past 6, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief fliness of two days. Mr. Warren has for many years been a prominent leader in the Democratic party of this State. He has been a great benefactor to our city, and his loss will be deeply mourned by the citizens.

William Ketcham, acced 75, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Buffalo, died at his residence, at 11 o'clock this morning. He was Mayor of Buffalo in 1845, and has held other positions of trust.

Sphintopiano, He., Oct. 1.—Mas. Eliza Boper, wife of J. D. Ropen, Treasurer of the Filiacis Journal Company, died to night after a linguring filiness in her dist year.

POHITOAT

Charles Francis Adams Reiterates a Bundle of Stale Bourbon

Democratic Gamblers "Copper ing" the Calculations of Democratic Politicians.

Tilden's Political Record as Writ-ten by His Friends.

The Union Merely a Confederation of Sovereign States—His Sorrow at the Fall of Slavery.

Cheering Reports from the Campaign in Indiana and Ohio.

Democratic Congressional Convention in the Third Iowa District.

ADAMS.

LUESWARMNESS AND SPHILITY.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 1.—The following letter from the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, in response to an invitation to speak in this city, has been received by the Democratic Committee:

Quincer, Mass., Sopt. 27.—Duan Sin: I have to acknowledge the reception of your very feathering letter inviting me to address my fellow-citizens of Ohio on the present state of the political affairs of the country. It is now a long white since I strempted such a thing, and in the condition of my physical power, especially of my voice, I must plead to be excused from undertaking the service. The question before us seems to resolve Itself into this: Whether a genuine reform of the evils that have been brought on the country under the Republican Administration of the last city tyears is to be expected by continuing the same influence in power, or whether it would not be wiser to make a complete change and intrust the prosecution of reform to a new and fresh set of men. The disclosures of the last few years distinctly prove that the whole activiting organization has been honeycombed with corruption, which not even the most carnest efforts of the honest emen of the Republican party have been affectual to check. It is plain that the conditioned by their own conduct before the world, and that it has not ADAMS. been placed in those who appear to have been the most strengens and efficient agents in the policy of reform. I have not a word to say in decognition of Mr. Hayes, but it seems to me at least very Singular that, in a fearful brisis like this, a person should have been selected who has thus fur had no record on this subject, and that not one individual who had reality committed himself, by his previous course, to the policy of reform, should have been seriously supported. The meagre vote given to Mr. Bristow in the Convention appears to have embraced all the true enthusiasm and sincerity working for that one great object. On the other hand, the scions of the Convention at St. Louis shows a wholly different spirit. Not satisfied with making much the strongest declaration of the principles on which they propose to proceed, they went on directly to mominate by a large majority a man who, by his energetic and vigorous prosecution of a difficult and dangerous task of reform in his own State, had given the strongest

THE SITUATION.

VIEWS OF DENOCHATIC MANAGERS.

Special Disporch so The Pribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Information received last night from New York from infinential. Democratic quarters is to the effect that their managers began early last week to conceptrate their energies on Ohio, having concluded that the moral effect of defeating the Republicans in Gov. Hayes' own State would more than compensate for the loss of Indiana through any cossation of effort there. There's no doubt that, during the coming week, every resource of the Eastern Democrats will be exhausted in the effort to carry Ohio. The managers have become convinced that the Republicans of that State are so confident of success that they are not putting their whole strength into the canvass. It is this theory of the situation that has induced Eastern Democrats to redouble their efforts. In spite of this increased contidence on the part of one class of New York Democrats, the betting fraternity of that party for three or four days past have been operating as if they felt certain of increased Republican strength both in Indiana and Ohio, and their betting has been for the time named quietly in favor of a Republican victory in each State. The significance of tilk is in the fact that these gamblers are acting upon the advice of very shrewd political observers, whom they have on the ground in both States for the purpose of furnishing information to betting headquarters in New York.

ame in on different roads, pretty well sill ntil it seemed, at noon, as if all the peo-om the whole surrounding

town, and was greeted by long and loud cheering. The procession then proceeded to the camp-ground, which was soon filled to overflowing with people. The General made one of the best efforts of his canvass, which was enthusiastically received. After the General closed his speech, Col. Carr., of Illmols, made a brief and eloquent speech. The Republicans are jubliant and very enthusiastic. The lowest estimate places the crowd at 6,000.

Madison, Ind., Sept. 29.—There was a grand Republican rally at the Court-House to-night. The house was crowded. Senator Richard Oglesby, of Illmons, epoke first, and was followed by the Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana. Both gentlemen delivered very able speeches, and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. The campaign waxes warm.

BRISTOW AND NOTES AT GOSFORT—A BIGMERTOR.

applanes. The campaign waxes warm.

BRISTOW AND NOTES AT GOSPOET—A BIO

GOSPOET, Ind., Sept. 39.—The meeting held
here to day, and addressed by Secretary Bristow
and Gov. Noves, was a grand success. There
was a tremendous outpouring of people. The
procession was the most imposing ever seen in
Gosport, illing all the streets and leaving no
room to move From 8,000 to 5,000 people were present, the largest gathering ever assembled here. Great enthusham and good
feeling prevailed. Secretary Bristoy delivered
a powerful and telling speech. He could not
make half the multitude hear him, but the magnetism of the man held the people as with a
spell from half-past I until near 4 o'clock p. m.,
—he quitting just in time to take his train east.
Gov. Noyes then immediately took possession
of the vast audience. His voice was stronger
and his delivery vigorous. His arraignment of
Tilden and Hendricks, and the Democratic party generally, as sham reformers, was most wonderful and felicitons, and his review of their
war-record, for power and effect, passes all
description. He spoke until after 5 o'clock, and
still the people clamored for more. This meeting has done great good. Never were the Republicans here more jubliant, nor the Democrats more down-mouthed than over this meeting.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 29.—This evening several hundred uniformed Harrison Guards and Hayes Guards escorted the Hop. Carl Schurz from the hotel to the Republican wigwam, where, in spite of the weather being severely cold, as large a crowd was present as has ever gathered there. He was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke for two hours and a half, almost exclusively upon the financial situation. He showed the folly of the Independents doctrine, and held the undivided attention of the sudience from first to last.

PRED DOUGLASS AT CHARLESTOWS.
CHARLESTOWN, Ind., Sept. 29.—Fred Doug-

the andience from first to last.

FRED DOUGLASS AT CHALLESTOWS.

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., Sept. 29.—Fred Douglast stopped here inexpectedly on his way to Jeffersonville, when an impromptu meeting was held at the Court-House. He had three times the attendance that Senator McDonald had when he spoke here, though it was well known over the country that the Senator would speak. The most perfect order prevailed during Fred Douglass' speech, and we think the effect will be felt at the election.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 29.—W. H. Bonham, Republican candidate for Representative, and A. H. Hamilton, present Democratic incumpent and candidate in this Congressional District, met in joint discussion at the Court-House last night. The arguments of Bonham, given in a pleasant and concise way, were too strong for his competitor, and were wholly unnoticed. Hamilton strided about the room, gesticulating wildly, and made no point for himself.

THE HON. B. F. GLATPOOL AT LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Ind., Sept. 29.—B. F. Claypool, of Connersville, spoke to a large crowd in the Court-House to-night. He was State Senator with Blue-Jeans Williams in the dark days of the Rebellion, and showed up Jimmy's unenviable record, characterizing him as one who was never suspected of having a drop of loyal blood in his veins. He quoted from the speech of Hendricks in favor of excluding free niggers from the sacred soil of indiana, and yet Hendricks now had the audacity to ask colored votes.

THE HON. J. C. BURROWS AT NEWGASTLE.

NEWGASTLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The Hon. J. C.

for the purpose of translang information to betting headquasters in New Took.

INDIANA.

BERLARY COURTY.

Genetic Happach is The Fribane.

GORIES, Ind., Oct. 1—The Republicans of this county are doing their whole gluty to hearer the success of the party in the conting election. Friday afternoon a large meeting was held in Middlebury, followed by a total good. The Bernoth and the region before. The Republican barbecus in this region before. The Republican barbecus and the region before. The Republican barbecus properties and the region before. The Republican barbecus and the region before the Republican barbecus and the region before. The Republican barbecus and the region before the Republican barbecus and the Republican are rapidly dispirated over the salmones of the Republican barbecus and the Republican are rapidly dispirated over the salmones and the Republican are rapidly dispirated over the salmon

in Madison.

FAIRPIELD COUNTY.

LANGASTER, O., Sept. 29.—The Republican meeting at Rushville, last evening, was a grand success, there being about 2,000 people there to listen to the admirable remarks of George K. Nash. The Republicans will hold meetings every day and night throughout old Fairfield until election-day, and, if the aspect continues to grow brighter and brighter, you will receive news from us on the 10th of October.

GREENE COUNTY.

ORBORN, O., Sept. 39.—There was a grand Republican rally at Smith's Hall to-night. The hall was filled to overflowing. The Hon. John Howard spoke for over two hours. His arguments were clear and convincing. Greene County is good for 2,000 for Howard.

SENATORS EDMUNDS AND SHERMAN AT MANS-

MANSPIRLD, O., Sept. 29.—The Republicans had a grand day here yesterday. They held two large meetings, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Senstor Edmunds, or

out.

The Hon. J. P. Jeup addressed a meeting of German Republicans in the Wigwam here last evening.

DEMOCRATS REPARING UP A REPUBLICAN

Youngstown, O., Sept. 29.—A Republican meeting at Briar Hill, a suburk of this city, was broken up last night by Democratic roughs. The speakers, heoted and stoned, barely escaped with their lives into the house of a prominent Republican, close by, where they barricaded the doors, and the mob surrounded the house and prevented the speakers' escape until after midulght, when word was got to the po-

REPUBLICAN MERTING AT ADA.

ADA, O., Sopt. 29.—A large Republican meeting was held here this stening. Gen. G. A.

ADA, O., Sopt. 29.—A large Republican meeting was held here this stening. Gen. G. A.

Shuridan and G. W. Carter, both of Louisians, addressed a large and enthasiastic crowd, over 1,500 people being in attendance. A special train was run from Lima this evening, bringing in over 300 men in uniform. There was torchlight procession of over 40, after which Gen. Jones, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, and Gen. Welker addressed the crowd. This county is class, and hot work is being done by both parties.

REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN COLORES (Congress from this district, and Gen. Welker addressed the crowd. This county is class, and hot work is being done by both parties.

REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN COLORES (Congress from this district, and Gen. Welker addressed in Davis Hall this afternoon. His comparison of the record of the two political parties was grand, showing up Tilide and Democracy in their true light. To-nigh, after the torchlight procession, the crowd gathered into the hall which was filled to its truots capacity) to bear the Hon. Israel Williams, of Hamilton. His speech was cloquent andte the point. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the Republicans-of-Oxford are getting areaed.

CREWWELL AT NUMBERS.

MY. GILBAD, O., Sopt. 20.—The Republicans-of-Oxford are getting areaed.

CREWWELL AT NUMBERS.

MY. GILBAD, O., Sopt. 20.—The Republican mass-meeting here to-day was success. Edry township in the country was present the country for public confidence and suppole. The greatest confusions of the Denocratic party for public confidence and suppole. The greatest confusions of the Denocratic party for public confidence and suppole. The greatest confusions of the Denocratic party was the actual to the public and the second party of the allowance of Southward claims should be Democratic party succeed to power. Ho closest whits an equal to the proper to the public party of the public part

JILLINOIS.

Bunker. Hill came marching into town with bands of masic and banners. The procession when formed into line was nearly two miles long. The most prominent feature connected with it was the Car of the Union, drawn by six horses, filled with the brightest and best of the fair sex of Jersey County, representing the thirty-seven States. The car was surmounted with a throne, upon which sat the Goddess of Liberty. A transparency, which was received along the whole line of march with shouts of applause, represented Tilden riding upon the "Mule of Reform," and Tilden saying, "John Morrissey and a barrel of money have carried me through where greenbacks, braisers, and gamblers count. But who will take care of me before the people!"

"Tweed, oh, come, come back!"

After the procession broke ranks, the Committee on Refreshments, consisting of Mrs. Dr. King, Mrs. B. C. Vanderost, Mrs. Dr. Gill, Mrs. White, Mrs. Maston, Mrs. Masters, and Leonard, provided a most bountiful and elegant collation in one of the public halls, to which all those who had taken part were bidden to eat, drink, and be filled. The Callom Guards, with a band of music, and the numerous Hayes and Wheeler Clubs in uniform, then escorted the Republican candidate for Governor to the Court-House, were ample and most convenient. Brandents for Congress in this district, followed with an able, clear, and convincing argument in support of his claims to the office for which he is a candidate. In the evening a grand torchlight procession took place, and ex-Gov. Fletcher and Coi. D. P. Dyer are here addressing the people. Thus endeth one of the finest Republican demonstrations of the campaign.

of the finest Republican demonstrations of the campaign.

THE POURTH ILLINOIS.

AURORA, III., Oct. I.— While the Congressional question is talked of in other parts of the district, only in this corner of Kane is there believed to be any animosity to Mr. Lathrop. One disappointed newspaper is fanning the blaze of disseusion, and, but for its added fagots, harmony would have long ago been restored, and the election of an honest, able Republican assured. If it shall succeed in electing the remegade Farnsworth, it will have rendered the Democracy an important service, one that the Palmer-House Committee should reward. The effrontery of a self-constituted Committee, consisting of Mr. Huribut's nepwhew and a few other bolters from the late nominating convention, in demanding of Mr. Lathrop that he retire from the ticket, and the bitterness with which his nomination is assailed by a few of the office wanting, trouble-making element, gaining him the sympathies and confidence of the people, and making him votes. The bolters' nominating-meeting in the interest of Farnsworth will be held at Marengo Oct. 10, and will be participated in by the irregular and rejected delegation from Kane, a portion of the secoding delegations of Boone and McHenry, with irregular trumped-up delegations from other counties, perhaps. It is not believed McHenry, with irregular trumped-up delegations from other counties, perhaps. It is not believed that Gen. Huribut would countenance the action were he home, nor that any considerable number of good Republicans can be captured by the botters,

amber of good neparate to botters,

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BRLVIDERS, Ill., Sept. 39.—The Hon. William Lathrop, Republican nominee for the Fourth Congressional District, addressed the Hayes and Wheeler Club at this place this evening, at Union Hall. The hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience to hear our next Congressman discuss the political issues of the day. Mr. Lathrop was introduced by the Hon. Jesse S. citation of the two parties. Mr. Luthrop addresscd the mesting for nearly one hour and a half,
and his speech was a thorough analysis of the
two parties, and an carriest appeal to all interceted in the success of the party and the good
of the astion. to raily for the cause. It was a
masterly and logical effort, and could not fail to
win votes. This was Mr. Lathroy's first appearance in Borridere since his nonination for Congrees, and his appearance his partition of the
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content of the property of the content of the
Republican candidates at the November election.

**Rivood His town are vall astingto the Republicans of Elwood threet out on "little
Boone" for her accustomed majority for all the
Republican candidates at the November election.

**Rivood His town are the November election.

**Rivood His town are the November election.

**Rivood His town are the Republicans of Elwood threet out en masse to
hear the issues of the present campaign discussed. The first speaker, H. H. C. Miller, Esq.,
of Chicago, gave a scathing review of the history of the Democratic party. He was followed
by Gen. F. C. Hayes, who thrifted the andience
with his words of carriors eloquence. The speech
was a masterly effort. Col. George Raddiffic,
of Joliet, followed the General in a caim and
able speech, in which fire discussed the financial
question. The cooling speech was made by R.

W. Marshalt, Eq., of Joliet, who reviewed the
action of the property of the continued as the property of the flow of the fire of the property of the c

on and Tom

TILDEN'S POLITICS.

TILDEN'S POLITICS.

HIS RECORD WRITTEN BY A PARTIBAN.

To be Editor of The Tribuse.

SPARTA, Wis., Sept. 16.—The following sketch of Mr. Tilden's political views is taken mainly from Frank Lealie's "Tilden-Hendricks-Reform Popular Library" edition. See page 12:

Mr. Tilden had arrived at the age of 18. His father's house was the Democratic headquarters where the great leaders met to discuss the party issues. This was in the fall of the year 1832. "The political contest of that year was a battle of glants on both sides; for the strongest men of the country were not ovily enlisted in it, but they were transported with the flerceness of party passions." Mr. Tilden (the youthful statesman) listened to the discussions of the party leaders, summed up what he had heard in a comparatively brief but exhaustive cessay, which pleased his father, as well as Mr. Van Buren, and it was published in the Albany Argus, filling half of one side of the Democratic party, and fired the Democratic heart."

This was the year when John C. Calhoun's nullification dogmen and culminated. The ordinance of nullification was passed Nov. 24, and signed by one hundred and forty members of the South Carolina Legislature; and all the measures were taken, which could be taken by legislation, to make South Carolina an independent sovereignty. Mr. Calhoun and the 140 members, their allies and coasimtors.

pendent sovereignty. Mr. Calhoun and the pendent sovereignty. Mr. Calhoun and the 140 members, their allies and coadjutors, claimed that the States had the right to resist and nullify such laws of Congress as they deemed unconstitutional; and at any time to sever their connection with the Federal Union at will

PRESIDENT JACKSON
issued a proclamation, written by Edward Ltyingston, addressed to the people of South
Carolina, in which occurs the following words:
If the unequal operation of a line makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description
may be abrogated by any state for that cause, then
indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the
slightest effort for its preservation. We have
hitherto relied upon it as the perpetual bond of our
Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted
to it as the sheet achor of our safety in the stormy
times of conflict with foreign and domestic foes.

Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our
country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched,
inefficient, clumsy contrivance which this new
doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves
to the support of an airy nothing. a bubble that
must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection?

IOWS:

They left revolution organized whenever it should
be demanded by the public orinion of a State; left
it with power to emp the tie of confederation, as
a nation might break a treaty, and to REFEL CORCION AS A NATION MIGHT EXPEL INVASION.

President Jackson, asked: "Is our Constitu-President Justicon asked: "Is our Constitu-tion that weak, inefficient thing that it is claim-ed to be! Can the States sever the bond at their will!" And Mr. Tilden says "Yes, when-ever the popular opinion of the State demands it, they may sans? the bond at their pleasure, and may raped correton as a nation might read has

the bond of union can be severed. The sovereign States, like so many independent nations, can anap the tie that binds them as a strong man would smap a kite-string.

For the purpose of better understanding Ms. Tilden's views as expressed for the book above referred to, let us suppose that somebody entertains views briefly described as follows:

Our Union is merely a confederation of thirty-five soversign States. Each State may withdraw from the confederation at will. The men who framed the Constitution did not form, nor intend to form, a Federal Government, but left government for the states. They entered into a league for the better defense of the whole but never sitesded to organize a Central Government, or at most that the Central Government, or at most that the Central Government as it has become. All parties, all Administrations,—Federal, Whig. Democratic, Republican,—have shased the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution, and have enconched on the rights of the States.

Such is an imperfect sketch of what we will suppose are Mr. Tilden's views, for the purpose of getting a key to his meaning in his speeches and writings. On page 24 of the book already referred to, we quote from Mr. Tilden's speech made at Albany March 11, 1883;

Jefferson in the nation, and George Clinton in this State, led the Democratic masses against a castralises which they feared would, in practic, assimilate our new institutions to the British system, considered to be accounted to the Revolution and eman hated us.

The Warrender.

On page 70, same speech:

They founded the Union on the principle of local self-government, to be everywhere carried on by the voluntary co-operation of the government in a country to remove.

On page 70, same speech:

The Constitution left the States with exclusive power over the suffrage; and the States have always defined and protected the suffrage control in the secretic by a single centralized duthority of all the powers of society over so year the feather. When the protected the public of the

Bluford

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Democrats to hold the Government while they schipped the North, it was mistaken.

This is printed in Italics. To whomeso much was said does not appear.

"He also made a speech" at the Chicago Chovention "swhich has been reported," but the speech was too thin for Mr. Lesile's book. He also said to the Secretary of War some time, it don't appear when,—" You have no right to expect a great military genius to come to your assistance. They only appear once in two or these centuries,"—concluding, in substance, if you put down this Rebellion you can only do it by the superior force of numbers. This is not the exact language. But there is nothing in the words of warning "to the Southern Democrats, but what Jefferson Davis might have said codeletently.

Mr. Tilden's letter of accaptance contains a very significant expression. We have said this he does not believe in federal government. Certainly not as it has ever been administered. He often speaks of the great cost of federal government, and says we cannot afford this immense taxation. In his letter of acceptance appairing of the depression in business and hard times, he says:

Special Correspondence of The Tribun McGrangon, Ia., Sept. 27.—The Dem Convention for the Third Congression trict of Iowa, which met in this city 26th, was composed in the main of mu same material that all Democratic Conve are composed of. Their Bourbonic prices were not only manifested by the pri that they advocated, but were also

MISCELLANEOUS

HARTFORD, Mich., Sept. 30.—Hartford has had its gala day to-day. Pully 1,300 people from outside were present, although the rain was coming down in torrents from early morning until noon. Gov. Bagier, the Hon. A. S. Morrison, the Hon. A. B. Riford, and other speakers were present. Over 300 torches were in the evening procession, and all borne by voters. This successful meeting goes to show that, not withstanding the rag-baby party and the pease party of 1864, the people of Van Buren County are reliable. The County is safe as against that Tilden's style of reform.

Admian, Mich., Sept. 30.—The grand Democratic gilthering here tast night was a perfect field. Only 400 torch-bearers turned out the grand hickory pole fell and broke is two. The orator, Philip VanDyke, of Detroit, was decidedly offended, and the audience generally disgusted.

There is an enthusiastic gathering of Republicans at the Open-House to-night, listening is Capt. Dennison, of Bay City.

Law County: In. County is the Prima.

KROKUK, Ia., Sept. 35.—The Democrate & Lee County, Inwa, beful their Convention at Franklin to-day to nominate candidates for county offices. There were several aspirants in the field, and a warm contest estaned—so much so that the Convention came near resulting in a rupture. After a lively wrangle, H. Bank and W. P. Stead were finelly remominated for Recorder and Clerk respectively, and W. J. Robertson for Supervisor.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis. Sept. 31.—The Hea. J. B. Cassifny, one of the finest political speakers in the State, and Capt. J. M. Putnam, both of Janesville, Wis., addressed the Republicans of this place in the Republican Wignam the remarks were very well liked by the Republicans. The Minute-Men were out in full force, and escorted the speakers to the residence of L. B. Cowveil after the speakers.

Louisville, Map. 250.—The Nass' special and others addressed the Republican was precial and others addressed the Republican at Louisville this evening. Gov. Hendricks and Gen. Gosganssional Nowith Arman.

G

at New Albany at the same time.

CONGRESSIONAL NONINATION.

GALVERTON, Tox., Sept. 30.—The New' special says the Republican Convention at Nacoguchar yesterday numinated Judge L. W. Cooper for Congress.

EMPTORY.

LOUISVILLS, Ky., Oct. 1.—John B. Clark has been remaininated for Congress by the Dumberate of the Tenth District of Kentucky.

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in his seat in an excited if manner, and stated that on from Juduque was in a sure, which was at once admitted. He also stated that he wished the different candidates from Duannounce that, wheever was non-would give the nominee their to the companies of the course, did not take; made it exceedingly lively for the ough,—he was irrepressible. The O'Donnell was bitter and determally, perceiving that there was carrying his own delegation, and Shields soon followed, and shields so

CELLANEOUS

present, although the rain was in torrents from early morning lov. Bagley, the Hon. A. S. Mor A. B. Riford, and other speaker. Over 200 torches were in the sion, and all borne by voters meeting goes to show that, not he rag-baby party and the peace the people of Van Buren County he County is safe as against San I reform.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Dispatch to The Tribusa.

APPLIN, MICH.

Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Sept. 31.—The Democrats of Republication of The Tribusa.

Sept. 32.—The Democrats of Republication of The Tribusa.

Sept. 32.—The Democrats of Republication of The Tribusa.

Sept. 32.—The Democrats of The Tribusa.

Sept. 33.—The Democrats of The Tribusa.

Sept. 34.—The Democrats of The Tribusa.

Sept. 34.—The Democrats of The Tribusa.

Sept. 35.—The Democrats of The Tribusa.

Sept. 36.—The Tribusa.

Sept. 36.—The Monitor of Tribusa.

Sept. 36.—The Hon.

To Adrian of Tribusa.

Sept. 36.—The Hon.

The Minute-Men were out endorted the Speakers to the Coswell after the speaches.

AND NEW ALBANT.

J. Sept. 30.—The New Yes special and Convention at Nacogdocher and Judge L. W. Cooper for

that Hesing, as an acknowledged leader therein, should be ranked with the CHEAT MALEPICTORS OF HIS AGE, it, indeed, of any age. The history of civilized countries will be searched in vain for schemes of public yillainy which were at once meaner, more demoralizing to all concerned, and more comprehensive than that of which Anton Casar Hesing was one of the principal figures.

It became apparent in the first steps to discover the conspiracy that the members in those three cities were of one body, which included also the adjacent outlying territory. St. Louis,

also the adjacent outlying territory. St. Louis, in the Southwest, was the centre of operations, which, under the ever-vigilant management of

And the board of the parties of the control of the

what, then, are the potent reasons and vancer by counsel and accepted by Government which are to open the prison doors and turn these men loose once more, not as malefactors who have explated their sins, but as wronged and injured members of society? Here they are. See Storrs in The Carcaso This suns, Sept. 15:

1. Fifty one griftly distillers, rectifiers, Gaurers, and storekeepers were exchanged for Rehm. . . Of the fifty one ombraced in this comprehensive soleme of immunity all but three have escaped unpunished. In connection with Rehm they constituted the Whisky-Ring in the City of Chicago, and as the testimony shows, were by far the guiltiest, most dangerous, and most reckiess men ever engaged in the business anywhere.

2. The main object was to avoid a trial, and, therefore, after much negotiation, trials were avoided by accepting pieus of guilty to two counts in the indictment, under an arreament with counsel for the Government that they should all be treated as distillers, and all punished alike.

3. It was a noticeable fact, very early in the history of this business, that there did not seem to be so great an anxiety to punish really guilty men against whom the evidence was overwhelming, as to implicate by these guilty parties men of official and political prominence. This was observed by Mir. Tutton in Chicago.

And from first to last they are contrary to truth,

mess involved, and untrue as to the results accomplished.

But as it is Bangs' tattle more than anybody's else, let him speak. It will be found, before he and others are through, that what he did it accepting the ten or twelve distillers as State's evidence was at less deliberstely done, and, if not wisely, it was nevertheless under the express anthority of the President of the United States and his Caolast, and the explicit and immediate approval of the Attorney-General. It is full time that the truth should be known, and that Ring counsel and Ring papers should cease to how! Ingulariously over the escape of a dozen distillers, and at Dexter and Ayer as the sole authors of it,—although in view of the late pardons the purpose of such outery is sufficiently ubvious.

these guilty officials escaped the punishmen so richly deserved.

AS BETWEEN HESING AND REHM,

that flesing and the distillers should all be punished allike, and, falling only because Ayra cated on a mere newsysper report, and denounced the lie to the Attorney-General, we find the Government at last, under the inspiration doubtless of the new assistant, failing back on this original proposition. I dook from Jaice Bangs: "I examined the matter with a great deal of care, and that phase of it never impressed me before, that those men actually pleaded guilty under a sort of expectation (4!!) that they were to be treated exactly allies with the others who pleaded guilty."

The Judge must have sindled and examined that question filts a distinguished statesman is said to have studied the finance, for at least two weeks, though they do say the atatesman studied awful hard while ne was at it. The Judge says he sat up all night over it, and the result of the night's agonizing labor was a "sort of expectation." He found it at that "We may imagine good old Father Taft's benignant simile upon the Judge, when, after the night's agreement of the state of expectation." Judge Grey, the pardon clork, expresses it a little differently when he says that the facts he recites "would at least tend

with him discrently too.

really does. For it has expectations are to afford
predicates for pardon the prison does of every revenus thier in the land had as well be thrown wide
at once. Let McKen, McDonald, Joyce, and Avernot dospair. Doubtless their counsel will
yet find the "sort of expectation" that
will see them free. Let Tweed's attorneys
above all, take courage, and have heart of hope,
for doubtless the boort of expectations which that
wonderful old man's antecedent relations with his

ARTED-A CLERK IN REAL E

WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO GIVE 3.000 mg to congress to the congress worth at GECh, to 5.000 mg

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Muspreferred; has experience and coreferences. Address W.A.B. Tribune of

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FOR SALE—A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED ONE of the seasons manula receive of the West Associated manula receive of the West Associated To The Control of the West Associated To The Control of the West Associated To The Control of The Contr TO EXCHANGE—
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McVicker's Theatre. Indison street, between State and pagement of G. F. Rowe. "Brass.". Academy of Mus Inter-State Expositi

At the New York Gold Exchange on Satu day greenbacks ranged from 901 to 901 cents on the dollar in gold.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1876.

The revival movement in Chicago under the conduct of Messrs. Moody and SANKEY was yesterday inaugurated under circumstances indicative of great public interest in stances indicative of great public interest in the work. Although the first meeting was appointed at the early hour of 8 o'clock a. m., a crowd estimated at 7,000 was in at-tendance, while at the afternoon meeting the vast seating capacity of the Tabernacle was not sufficient to accommodate all those who desired to attend. Our report of the first day's exercises will be found especially inter-esting.

tention" in the South, it has been in the minds of many interested and thinking peo-ple a source of doubt and anxiety as to whether the reports of disturbances between the native races were exaggerated, or true to any extent. For commercial as well as polit-ical reasons, The Tribune some time ago detailed a competent and discreet correspond ent to visit the far South and carefully and conscientiously note his observations on the race-conflict in that section. He has accom-plished his mission, and in Tuesday's Tam-unz we will print a fair and candid statement of the situation, which will undoubtedly be read with interest by every citizen desiring to know the truth.

A grand consolidation of Democratic re-A grand consolidation of Democratic re-sources is to be brought to bear this week in Ohio, the advantage of wresting this State from the Republicans, who are supposed to be over-confident of success, being sufficient to justify the risk of withdrawing a pertion of the forces from Indiana. Money without balief that its use will tell heavily, if massed into the last week of the canvass; but it is a money-magnates are sufficiently confident of success to contribute liberally, the Democratic gamblers and betting men, who have sent ahreved, close political observers into Indiana and Ohio to watch and report the actual truth, are quietly placing their money on the Republican tickets in both States.

The October elections begin to-day in Connecticut, where the contest is of minor importance, being only for town officers, and a vote upon six proposed constitutional amendments. To-morrow Colorado elects State officers, members of the Legislature who are to choose Presidential Electors, and who are to choose Presidential Electors, and a Congressman for the remainder of the Forty-fourth Congress. We inesday, Oct. 4, Georgia elects Governor, Legislature, and county officers. On the following Tuesday, Oct. 10, occur the important elections in Indiana, Ohjo, and West Virginia. In Indiana, Ohjo, and West Virginia. In Indians a full State ticket, members of the Legislature, and thirteen Congressmen are to be chosen; in Ohio, a minor State ticket, and all its members of Congress and the Legislature; in West Virginia, State officers and members of the Legislature, the latter to choose a United States Senator.

OHABLES FRANCIS ADAMS, having been invited to deliver a speech in Mansfield, O., has written a letter declining the invitation, and at the same time giving his reasons why the advocates of Reform should support There. These reasons are identical with those that have formed the principal stock in those that have formed the principal stock in trade of the Bourbonnewspapers and orators since the campaign began, and they do credit neither to Mr. Adams' ingenuity nor candor. It is the same old sophistry that Democrats will swallow for want of better argument, and that Republicans reject as shallow and absurd: That Thioes is the typical reformer of the arge, who, during forty years of absurd: That Trades is the typical reformer of the age, who, during forty years of close association with the most corrupt political organization the world ever saw, only discovered his capacity as a Reformer when the time, had come to intrigue for the Presidential nomination; and that Harm, who for three terms administered a great public trust with such matchless honor and fidelity that no Reform was necessary, is not the man to be trusted in an emergency like the present. This is stuff emergency like the present. This is stuff and nonsense unworthy of Mr. Apams, and the people will not have it.

The Chicago produce markets were active Saturday, and irregular. Mess pork closed 5@7jc per bri lower, at \$16.20 for October and \$14.90 for the year. Lard closed 100 per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.25 for October and \$9.32j for the year. Meats were steady, at 7c for summer shoulders, boxed, \$10 for do short ribs, and \$10 for do short clears. I also freights were more active, at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were firmer, at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ 1.09\(\) per gallon. Flour was in good request and firm. Wheat closed easier, at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ to October and \$\frac{2}{3}\$ to Rovember. Outs closed \(\frac{2}{3} \) c Bye was steady, at 61c. Barley closed dull, at 83c for October. Hogs were closed dull and unchanged, at \$2.50\(\omega\$ 5.00.

Sheep were quiet and scarce, at \$2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.00 in greenbacks at the close.

James Lace, the San Francisco milli eathed his last in that city yesterday morn ing, leaving in trust for various public, pa-triotic, and charitable purposes a sum esti-mated at \$5,000,000. He signified in Aumated at \$5,000,000. He signified in August, 1874, his intention of making this magnificent bequest, and was the recipient of boundless gratitude and flattery from the delighted San Franciscans. A few months later Mr. Litter revoked the deed of trust and appointed a new set of trustices, thereby provoking a large amount of uncomplymentary comment upon his vacillation, and a few days ago he changed his mind again and designated other trustees, this time displac-ing his son. John Lion, a resident of Pennnia, whom he had appointed in the and batch," and who now refuses to resign, and threatens to contest the will. The changeable old Ozcasus died without so much as the satisfaction of knowing that his vast fortune would be distributed acc to his latest wishes.

THE REMEDY FOR BAD NOMINATIONS. The ordinary citizen who is content t earn his living by labor, skill, and attention to business, has often asked himself as he reads the names of the men seeking office, "What do these people want these offices for?" We do not mean the offices which are supposed to be lucrative, but for others which are a cost to the incumbent. Take, for instance, the recent Democratic nominations for the Legislature. What is the inducement that leads men like DAY, DELANEY, SEXTON, KEARMEY, HICKEY, ENZENBACHER, and Evans to force themselves before the public as candidates for the State Legislature? These men cannot seek the office for honor and profit, because the office does not yield enough to pay the actual expenses, and, besides, takes them from home and such employment as they may have for several months. An account of honest receipts and expenditures would show an outlay of money

expenditures would show an outlay of money during a four months' session, over receipts, of \$150 each, not including any loss consequent upon absence from business at home. Do they seek the office for the honor? Do they not know that the honor of being a member of the Legislature is dependent not upon the mere fact of election, but upon the honor which the incumbent confers upon the office? Does Krarner, or Hickey, or Delaner think he will do honor to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois? Do these men not know that their personal unfitness, their lack of all the requisites for even a decent performance of their duties, and their profound ignorance, not only tend to disgrace the legislative body of which they are members, but serve to make them conspicuous amon those who disgrace the State? Each these men is as personally fitted by educa-tion, experience, habits, associations, and intellectual abilities to be a teacher in a college of physicians and surgeons, or a professor in an international congress of sciislature of Illinois. But we do not doubt that, if membership in either of such learned institutions were elective, these same men would have the brazen impudence to have themselves nominated and elected.

Now, there is no law against this kind of impudence; every man can offer himself as a candidate for office. The public, which complains and frets over exhibitions of this kind, are directly responsible for the fact that incompetent and unfit men are candidates for office. The candidacy of this class of mer will continue so long as other men knowing the facts go to the polls and deliberately vote for them. The remedy is a plain and simple one, easily to be applied, and that is to rote against and defeat the candidate. If the KEARNEYS, HICKEYS, and DELANEYS will pack conventions and have themselves nomin t does not follow that anybody is under any obligation to vote for such men. The Democratic party will gain a greater victory for itself if its members shall defeat this whole ticket of legislative candidates than it will if it elects them. To elect these men is to nake them masters of the party until such time as their success shall invite a worse class o depose them. The defeat of that class of nen, whenever they thrust themselves for ward as candidates, will have at least the ef-fect of discouraging the business by depriving it of success.

In what we have said we do

wish to be asserting one code of morals for the Democratic party and not for the Republicans. Should the Republican Conventions be so unfortunate as o nominate men equally unfitted for the Legislature, our advice is to every voter to serve the best interests of his party and of the community by defeating such candidates at the polls. There is no legal, moral, or political obligation resting on any man to vote for a candidate who is incompetent or mfit for the office, or who would be a rebroach or an injury to his constituents. Let the voting public take this business severely in hand, and, by defeating all such characters whenever they are able to use party mawhenever they are able to use party ma-chinery to get nominations, make incompe-tency and defeat equivalent terms. Cook County would really fare better in the Gen-eral Assembly without any representative at all than to have a full complement of rep-

resentatives of the character nominated by the Democratic Conventions. We have reason to believe that thousands we have reason to believe that incusands of Democrats will make the defeat of these legislative candidates a distinct feature of the election—provided the Republican nominees are any better. In any case, the voting public have a veto on nominations, and this veto should never be neglected whenever occasion demands it.

TILDEN'S PARTYISM.

The Chicago Times continues to justify the reputation we have accorded it, of being the most unscrupulous Confederate organ in the country. There is an evidence of this to be found in the following paragraph:

With the full knowledge that the opinion is not calculated to aid Tilden's in the Democratic party, we may record our conviction that he is made of the stern staff which would enable him, should he be chosen, to carry into practice a reform in the civil service whereby its ranks would be recruited without reference to partyism, and solely upon those tests which the manager of a great commercial industry would require in the employment of persons who were to aid in the conduct of the business.

There was nominated by the party to which the Times owes allegiance, show him to be fully aware that There is in no sense a Reformer. The Times said then that "all representations and pretensions that Mr. Tunden is a Reformer are utterly false and fraudulent, constituting part of a grand scheme of political deception." "Nationally," the Times added, "he tion." "Nationally," the Times added, "he is only known as a conspicuous local politician." At another time it charged that "There represents the greater part of the Tammany gang." Again it characterized the action of the St. Louis Convention as "an example of such political whoremongering as defamed the old Bourbon party in its worst days of corruption, and rendered it a stench in the nostrils of honest men." It also said that There was brought forward "by combination and intrigue." of which he "by combination and intrigue," of which he himself was the prime mover. And now, after thus denouncing Trapes for his Bourbonism and political wire-pulling, as well as charging him with personal dishonesty and betrayal of trusts, the Times asks people to selieve that he is made of the "stern stuff" to reform the civil service in such manner that "its ranks would be recruited without reference to partyism." The Times must be conscious that it is now printing the veriest stuff and nonsense in the world, and in doing go it exhibits the utmost contempt for the telligence of its readers.

HOXIE.

HOXIE, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, began his camgress in the First District, began his campaign against Barner Caulfill on the Mississippi plan; his roughs, and bruisers, and "knucks," and pistol-shots, drove the Caulfill on the Convention. But Hour will now find that he must change his tactics, adapt them to the Northern States, and, like Tilden, produce his "barrel of money" and begin distributing it. If the anti-Hours Democrats are to be believed, he has already begun to do it, for they fully assert that he begun to do it, for they fully assert that he bought delegates to the Convention very much as he buys hogs in the Stock-Yards. But he has only begun. In order to get the full Democratic vote, he must now buy up all the seceders who can be bought, the voters they represent. He must buy En CULLERTON, if he can, and the voters whom En claims to act for. When CULLERTON bought, then Dave TRORNTON may come around for his share. When Dave is all right, then Mike Evans must be soothed after the same fashion. He will find the process never-ending as long as the campaign lasts. He will not get through buying the disaffected Caulantee men before his own supporters will discover that it would really have been more profitable to oppose him, and so he will have to buy them all over again. And even if his money holds out to buy up all the merchantable votes and pur-chasable vote-brokers, he will then discover

that there are enough decent men and hon-est voters in his district to defeat him.

There is very little danger that Hoxes will be elected, but, if he is, we are assured that he will be the most indifferent man ever sent to Congress from the State of Illinois. He discounts Lew Steward. He is a close-fisted hog-buyer, and the chief of a series of corporations that run the Stock-Yards and traffic connected therewith, and which have been making everybody pay tribute to fhem who has had business to transact there. It is in this way chiefly that he has accumu lated-the "barrel of money" which he is expected to distribute among the "Reform" Democrats within the next few weeks. He is said to be an admit rable judge of hogs, but knows nothing out-side of this; the only consolation this af-fords is, that, if he be elected, the hogs will be well represented in Cook County. As a specimen Reform candidate, Hoxis deserves to be ranked ahead of any and all of the scurvy lot of "Reformers" nominated for the Legislature by the Reform party of this county. By comparison, BARNEX CAULPIELD is a scholar and a gentleman, and this is probably one reason why the "Reformers dropped Barrer and took up Hoxre. Barrer is not so good a judge of hogs, and would not so fitly represent the hogs of Cook County in the National Congress. The real issue in Hoxie's district is whether men or hogs are the more numerous.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. We have several times referred to the par-tial revival of the general business of the country, and especially in this city, within the last few months. The unemployed bal-ances which have been unusually large in the banks have lately been reduced and the money put into use. Manufacturers of sev-eral branches have found an increased demand for consumption, and production has been accordingly increased. The export trade has increased. On the 28d of September, there were eight steamships left New York. there were eight steamships left New York, mainly freighted, however, with breadstuffs and provisions, with some cotton, tobacco, and leather. The improvement is general in all the large cities, and a hopeful sign is the increased confidence which is entertained.

The distrust and the want of faith succeeding the panic have yielded to the belief that the bottom of the decline had been reached, and that the change is not only healthful but permanent. This confidence is shown in the fact that within the ninety days that have followed Secretary MOBRILL' appointment as Secretary of the Treasury there have been offered to the Government fifty millions of dollars in gold at 4½ per cent interest, and these offers are made under cir-cumstances which indicate that \$300,000,000 of gold will be tendered the Government as fast as it can be handled. It will be remembered that this loan is offered to enable the Government to withdraw an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds. This loan is but a general indication of the growing confidence in the permanency of the recovery taking place. Everything has been reduced to the lowes point. Consumption has reached its mini-mum. Retrenchment was a necessity, and this retrenchment has in the end enabled the

this retrenchment has in the end enabled the country to recover.

The cotton, and especially woolen, manufactures have revived under an increased demand for consumption; the increased demand for consumption is due to an improved condition of the purchasing means of the consumers. Wages have fallen, but the prices of all commodities have also so fallen that the reduced rate of wages is equal to merchal mand for consumption; the increased demand for consumption is due to an improved condition of the purchasing means of the consumers. Nobody knows better than the editor of the mand for consumption is due to an improved condition, violence, and consumers. Wages have fallen, but the prices of all commodities have also so fallen that the reduced rate of wages is equal to the purchase of a greater quantity of goods than when wages and prices were both exaggerated. The country is as rich in agricultural and mineral production as ever; these products must find exchanges, and, if these exchanges can be made at lesser prices, the amount taken is proportionately increased.

The increase in the labor engaged, and employment for the multitude of villing workmen is consumeration is thrown out merely in the hope that some Republican votes may be captured by

and the boot and shoe interests have got new life, having a beneficial effect on hides. Even in the iron trade, which has suffered more than any other in proportion to its magni-tude, there has been a slight change for the better. This change, feeble as it may be, is nevertheless an indication that the revival is not limited to a few lines of trade, but is ex-tending to and will eventually embrace, all not limited to a few lines of trade, but is extending to, and will eventually embrace, all branches of industry. In general trade, sales in the large cities have increased, the demand by retailers being larger than for years. In the Western States, the country districts have no searcity of money,—the individual distress so great in the cities not extending to the farming districts. Crops have been liberal and prices fair, hence the cash business of the interior rendering collections prompt, and leading to an increased amount of purchases for cash. In this city, the wholesale trade of 1876 has been, and continues to be, not only increasing as comtinues to be, not only increasing as com-pared with previous years, but has improved pared with previous years, but has improved in its character,—more sales for cash and an increase of short credits. This change is found to be materially beneficial to both parties. In Chicago we have had this season a large amount of building, giving a demand for all manner of building materials, and for furniture, paints, oils, and colors, hardware, stoves, and furnaces, and marble goods, including a supply of iron-work for radiing. cluding a supply of iron-work for railings, fences, and for ornamental purposes. Upon the whole, the future of business is encour-

CONFEDERATE NOMINATIONS. The South, a Tuden paper printed in Richmond, Va., predicts that the Republic-ans cannot carry West Virginia, because the Democratic nominee for Governor, Henry M. MATTHEWS, was a gallant officer in the Confederate army. It appears that the only requisite for office in the South is a record that the nominee did his best to overthrow the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Wape Hampton was nominated in South Carolina for this reason, and Zebulon Vancs in North Carolina, who, in one of his recent speeches, reminded his hearers that "all the brave Southern heroes who dipped their hands in Union blood are for reform and TILDEN." It is a matter of fact that there was not a single delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the South who was not an original secessionist and that the majority of them were officers in the Confederate army. Not a Union man or an Old-Line Whig was selected. It is furthermore a matter of fact that not a single Union man or an Old-Line Whig in the South has been nominated for any State office. These secession candidates are now on the stump throughout the South, and the burden of their speeches is a review of the gallantry of the South during the War, defense of the principles for which they fought, and more or less direct intimations that, in the case of the election of TILDEN and HENDERCKS, the old dogma of State-Sovereignty can be successfully revived, because both these candidates were advocates of that dogma, together with its implied right of secession. And yet these are the men who deprecate waving the bloody shirt—unless they can wave it them-selves; who, according to Judge Taus-BULL, are yearning to be reconciled and shake hands across the bloody chasm! These are the men who, according to Bay HILL, having come back to the Union, are bound to stay in it! It is well, perhaps, that these men have shown their hands thus early in the campaign. It is well that they have reminded It will stir some memories in the North as well as in the South. It will renew recollections of the hatred of these men for the Government; of their determination to dis-solve and destroy the Union; of the suffer-

met them on the battle-field. "THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME."
The St. Louis Republican quotes the following paragraph from THE ORIGAGO TRIBUNE, and makes it the basis of a long article denouncing "The Republican Programme" The South is now on the verge of a new rebell-The South is now on the verge of a new rebell-ion. Prompt measures now will avert the neces-sity of repeating the bloody lessons of enforce-ment that were compulsory lifteen years ago. The War of the Rebellion was fought in vain if the Republican Administration cannot secure and per petnate the fruits of victory. In answer to this, the *Republican* says:

ings of our troops on the field; of the ten-

ings of our troops on the field; of the ten-der mercies of the Southern prison peas; of the treason of Southern Democrats and the parfidy of Northern Copperheads. Remem-bering these things thus freshly brought up by Southern Confederates, the North will prepare to meet them at the ballot-box as it

In answer to this, the Republican says:

Herewe have the Republican programme clearly marked out by one of the most conservative of Republican journals. The outrage-mill, always started on the eve of election, having produced the usual quantity and quality of material for "firing the Northern heart," the party organs now come forward with the old amouncement of a new rebellion, and demand that the entire South be converted into a military camp. We are coolly informed that "the War of the Rebellion was fought in vain if the Republican Administration cannot secure and perpetuate the ruits of victory." What does this mean? Just what we have repeatedly said: That the South never can establish its loyalty, to the estisfaction of the Republican party, until every Southern Stat give a Republican majority. Observe that it is not the Federal Government, or the American people, to whom belong "the fruits the American people, to whom belong "the fruit of victory," but "the Eepablican Administration." From THE TRIBUNE'S point of views the Republican

From THE THEUNE'S point of views the Republican party has a divine right to rule the country forever; and from the same joint of view the moment that party ceases to rule "the fruits of victory" are irrecoverably lost.

The new rebellion in the South to which allusion was made, the Republican very well knows, does not nean an organized effort to raise an army and take the South out of the Union. What it does mean however is Union. What it does mean, however, is this—that the ninority in every State, county, and voting precinct in the South are overriding and diffranchising the majority by force of arms, inviolation of the Constitution, the laws, the parole of surrender, the reconstruction measures, and the terms upon which they were eadmitted to citizenship. It means that the Democracy of the South, composed of ex-Ebels, White Leagues, and Ku-Klux, are determined that the Republicans of the Soth shall not vote at the next election uness they vote the Democratic ticket, and hat to carry out this determination they are already resenting to in termination they re already resorting to in-timidation, violene, and even murder. The Republican knows as well as THE TRIBURE Republican knows as well as The Tribuke that this course is villainous as it is treacherous. It knowsthat if the Republicans of the North should follow the Southern example, organize a army of the veterans of the War and terorize and disfranchise Democrats, it wald be called something worse than rebellin. The Republican would declare it, and ribity, too, chaos, anarchy, assassination. It taking the position set forth in the above extract, the Republican, which has been sonsidered a fair-dealing, conservative newspaper, shows a degree of

pitter partisanship which is not be a party organ published in a Northern lati-tude. It is degrading itself to the level of the White-League mobs now engaged in

aunting negroes.

The statement "from THE TRIBUNE'S point of view, the Republican party has a divine right to rule the country forever," is false from first to last. The Republicans have never asked the ex-Rebels to join them. They have never even expected them to do so. The principles of the two are irreconcilably antagonistic. The ex-Rebels do not believe this country a nation; the Republicans do. The ex-Rebels believe that publicans do. The ex-Rebels believe that they have a right to dissolve the Union at any time; the Republicans de not. Between these two, therefore, there is no hope of union. The Republicans have asked nothing more than that the ex-Rebels shall allow every man who is opposed to them to vote against them. The Republicans will be satisfied that the ex-Rebels shall carry every precinct where they have a majority of votes, if that majority can be obtained without obstruction, coercion, intimidation, and the shot-gun policy. That is what The Tamuran means, and the Republican knows it.

At the same time, we are free to say to the Republican that we look upon it as exceedingly cool and impudent that these ex-Rebels who lately had their hands imbrued in the who lately had their hands imbrued in the blood of Union men, and strove with all their might to destroy the Government, should now some forward demanding to take control of the Government and put those out of power who saved it. From The Tais-

UNE's point of view, the party that saved it has a better right to rule it than the party that attempted to destroy it. The relations of the ex-Rebels to the Government may be illustrated in this wise: A, ostensi not only to destroy B's home but to murder him also, and fails after receiving a sound thrashing. A acknowledges his fault, expresses contrition, asks forgiveness, and manifests a desire to be a friend again. B takes him by the hand, forgives him, and invites him to sit down to his table. After partaking of B's hospitality, A coolly demands that B shall give him the keys of his house get out of it, and let A have possession. We commend this individual illustration to the Republican as showing exactly what the ex-Rebels want to accomplish.

MR. HENDRICKS TREASON SPEECHES. Mr. HENDRICES, the Confederate candi-date for Vice-President, expressed himself in a speech at Rushville, Ind., the other day, as very much "annoyed" at the revival from the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of certain sentiments to which he gave utter-ance in Chicago during the campaign of 1864. In very much the same way was Macbeth "annoyed" at the apparition of Banquo's ghost, which "would not down." Mr. HENparces will not be any more successful in es caping the responsibility for his treasonable speeches during the War. He has endeavored to explain away his infamous Shelby ville speech of 1863, which was reported perbatim in the Cincinnati Gazette, by saying at this late day that he was not correct ported, but it is well known that he did not deny the treasonable utterances at the time, and we believe that he even expressed his entire satisfaction the report to the accomplished shorthand reporter who made it; the latter is a gentleman whose standing and reputaion for veracity entitle him to as mu despotism," and expressed the hope that the masses would "rise to crush out abolition ism and hurl the smutty old tyrant at Wash ington [Lincoln] out of political existence. Mr. Hendricks now says that The Chicago Tribune misreported his speech here as the Cincinnati Gasette misreported his Shelby-ville speech. It is somewhat singular that, after a lapse of twelve years, Mr. Hendricks

been misreported by the newspapers pretty nuch everywhere he spoke. Mr. HENDRICKS' explanation will not suffice. The fact is that the treasonable utterances of Democratic speeches in those days were not rare. The Chicago TRIBUNE had a corps of expert shorthand re-porters engaged in taking them down verbatim for the purpose of exhibiting to the country the real spirit that animated the Copperheads, who then, as now, were seeking to possess themselves of the Government. The speeches were not always printed in full, but the reports were indisputably correct, which is sufficiently proved by the fact that they were shows the weakness of his explanation by citing the Chicago Times' report of what says was the same speech, in which the ut-terances attributed to him by THE TRIBUNE do not appear. In those days, as now, after an interval of pretended independence, the Chicago Times was known as the most unscrupulous and truckling Confederate organ and its business then, as now, was to "fir up" Democratic speeches to suit the party managers or speakers; so no report of speech in the Chicago Times of those day can be accepted as any indication of what Mr. Hendatcks really said. But the probabilities are all confirmatory of THE TRIBUNE'S report of his speech. His traitorous sentiments spoken here were not any more infamous than those at Shelbyville and other places. He was then in the United States Senate, where

should discover for the first time that he had

he did all he could to break down the Administration waging war against the Rebels in the South, and where he voted against all the constitutional amendments, and sought to render the War for the Union what the Democratic platform pronounced it—a failure. It is also well known that Mr. HEN-DRICKS' sympathies, like Mr. TILDER'S, were all with the South; that he was always a believer in the States'-Rights doctrine, which includes the right of secession; and that he was always opposed to coercing the return of the seceded States. It is not unlikely, then, that he spoke such sentiments as were attributed to him at the time, and which he tributed to him at the time, and which he did not then deny. In denying them now, his manifest purpose is to deceive the people of the North and divert their attention from the obvious fact that Thors and Hernards, if elected, will be the willing tools of the Confederates in their ambition to reimburse themselves for the losses sustained in the War.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has written a let CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has written a letter to a New York Democratic meeting, which closes with the following remarkable statement: "Verily, verily, if the people are wise they will lay down party and seize the present opportunity to make a change." Mr. ADAMS statement is very owlish, very oracular, very much in the manner of the Scriptural prophets, and might be prophetic perhaps if wisdom were confined to the ADAMS. Presidency. Is this dropping party! In view of his own record in the premises, what does he mean by his statement!

COLORADO.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Denver places the Colorado election in a ligh not heretofore understood by the general pub

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—The electron in the State next Tuesday. Oct. 3, will determine the choice of Colorado for President, as the Legisliture to be elected will, under an ordinate of it Constitutional Convention, choose the three Presidential Electors as well as the two United State Senators. There are also to be elected a member of Congress and all the State officers. At the largeneral election in the Territory, Patterness Democrat, was elected by a majority of 2, 200 The present canvass has been throughout models.

general election in the Territory, Patranson, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 2, 200. The present canvass has been throughout most carcestly conducted by both parties, and party lines are drawn unusually close.

It would seem from this that Colorado holds her Presidential election to-morrow, and therefore fires the first gun. Which side will win is a matter of considerable doubt, with the chances for the Democratic-Confederates. The last election was held two years ago,—1874,—and, after an animated contest, resulted as follows for Delegate to Congress: for Delegate to Congress:

We believe this large majority on so small a We believe this large majority on so small a vote will be overcome, and that the Republican ticket will be successful; but we are not so sanguine as to advise any one to bet on it. The Republicans have been making a vigorous contest, and will largely swell their vote above that cast two years ago; but whether their gains will be sufficient to overcome the Democratic vote, which was 25 per cent greater than the Republican, remains to be seen, but our hopes are considerable. To-morrow will determine the doubt.

oliaierals. This brought down the nonse.— Toledo Blade.
Storms is right. The trouble is not a scarcity of money, but a scarcity of collaterals of a character that men are willing to accept as se-curity for the loan of money. Inflating the currency will not increase the collaterals, such as grain and cattle, cotton and wool, coal and as grain and cattle, cotton and wool, coal and iron, and other products. Inflation would simply injure the value of the currency, but it would not give the laboring men any more products for his consumption. With the currency watered and diluted to any imaginable extent, the laborer would not receive, as the wages of his work, a single pound more flour, meat, groceries, or fuel. It is not proposed to issue currency to the masses for nothing; they would still have to earn it, and the value or purchasing power of their wages would be no greater the than now, and in consequences of the apphensions and disturbances caused by inflat the probabilities are that there would be muless employment than even in these depresse times succeeding the panic of 1873.

Some desperate, reckless TILDEN Copperhead forged the following letter and published it in the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer and other Confederate sheets, and since then it has been going the rounds of the Confederate

press:

I have just received your letter informing mmy election as a member of your admirable A ance. Return my thanks to the Alliance, a deeply sympathize with its principles. I remayour fellow-citizen, R. B. Havra:

This "American Alliance" is a sort of Oran This "American Alliance" is a sort of Orangemen's secret society in opposition to the Irish "Ribbonmen" and "Molly Maguires." The assertion that Gov. Harrs-ever wrote the above pretended letter, or any other of similar purport, is a lie out of whole cloth, false in inception, and false in assertion. Gov. Harrs' secretary, upon the authority of the Governor himself, has written a letter stating that Harrs was never a member of any such society, and that he never wrote my such letter as is quoted credit as Mr. HENDRICES can command. It appears that the Democratic candidate for Vice-President has adopted the same tactics with the purpose of getting rid of the ghost of his Chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized Lincoln's first term as "four years of chicago speech, in which he characterized lines that he chicago speech, in which he ch organs, anxious lest this should become a cam-paign of "personal defamation," and keenly live to the enormity of Col. INGERSOLL's re

The Cincinnati papers begin to speak quite cheeringly of the business prospects and the unmistakable improvement that has taken place in that city. On this subject the Commercial

in that city. On this subject the Commercial observes:

Within a few weeks there has been a brightening of business prospects in Cincinnati that it is cheering to witness. Our business men are in better spirits than for some years. They feel that we have touched bottom and are again getting up in the world. Confidence is being rapidly restored. Values have ceased to shrink, and there is a general tendency to slight advances. Country merchants having sold out from top to bottom, and cleaned the corners, are coming in for fresh stocks. This is reparkable, and the more encouraging because Presidential year is proverbially dull for business, and this year we lack our Exposition, and there is an immense travel to the Centennial. Our reporters yesterday interviewed a considerable number of our most prominent men in business affairs, and the general expression was that there was a marked and happy change for the better.

The election for Member of Parliament to fil the seat made vacant by the elevation of Dis-RABLI to the House of Lords resulted in a Tory RABLI to the House of Lords resulted in a Tory victory, but the smallness of the majority makes it little better than a defeat. The leading issue was the conduct of the Tory Administration in regard to the Bulgarian massacres. The Buckinghamshire District has heretofore been overwhelmingly Conservative. At the last election three years ago the Tories carried it by 1,284 majority; at the last election they only succeeded in electing their candidate by 186 votes. Disrabli was obliged to stump the shire to prevent the Liberals from carrying it. If a general election were to be held now in Great Britain, there is not much doubt that Gladstonn's party would be replaced in power.

The recent election of LAPAYETTE GROVER, the present Governor of Oregon, to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Kelly, March 4, 1877, is almost universally looked upon by the shrewder politicians of the Pacific Coast as securing Oregon for Hayes and Wheeler. Grover is a Democrat, and the Democrat who of all others will strengthen the Republican ticket. The San Francisco Chronicle says of him:

Gov. Grover is among the most corrupt of his party. He was chosen by the Democrats as Representative in Congress in the first State election in Oregon in 1858, and served in that body only twelve days. He was defeated for a renomination, and in the same year also failed in his effort to be chosen Senator. He retired from political life in 1860, and did not appear in it again until the Democracy had hopes of resuming control of the State. In 1870 he was elected Governor, and in 1874 was re-elected. His administration has plunged the State in debt far beyond the limits of the State Constitution.

The Confederates are continually chuckling over the enormous gains they have made in Cleveland, O. They claim that the whole mass of liberal-minded Germans have gone over to the ranks of the Ultramontane Irish in support of Sham Thiorn. The Leader denies the truth of the claim, and publishes the following "straw" showing the way the wind is blowing: There will be some surprised Democrats in this town on the morning of the 11th of Cotober. The real workinmen of Cleveland are a Republican army. We have received from a leading manufacturer in this city the following note, which tells a mighty significant story:

"SET. 27, 1876.—Mr. Editor: We took a straw's at our works this morning. Of the sixty-five hands employed, but one man (from the Green Isle) voted for Thiors.

These men are skilled workingmen in Iron.

The London Times of the 14th inst., which The London Time of the 14th inst., which has come to hand, contains the peace communication from the Porte to the six Great Powers which, singularly enough, the telegraph failed to bring. The proposition made by the Porte contains the following five points: 1. Occupation of the fortresses which were held by the Turkish troops before 1857. 2. Demolition of the fortresses constructed by Servis since 1857. 3. The investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople. 4. The reduction of the effective Servian army to 10,000 men and three batteries. 5. The construction of a railway through Servia. The sixth point the Times declares undecloherable, but it is understood to be a restoration of the statu quo ante bellum. These points, it will be remembered, were rejected at once by the Powers, but they are worth preserving as a part of the record of the war. of the record of the war.

Reform is necessary in the office of the Little Rock (Confederate) Gazette. It must correct its practice of copying partisan articles from the Chicago Times (Tuders organ) and crediting them to The Chicago Tendune. It must reform its notions of honesty in journalism. We refer it to its article entitled "Ohio" in its article of the 29th ult., which it credits to The Chicago Tenduces Tenduces

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

PERSONAL AS Walter Scott's library of 20,000 volumes is large-ly composed of dramatic works.

John-Bright has accepted the degree of LL D. Joseph Jefferson is living in Edinburg, Scotland, having taken a house there for a year.

The New York Board of Education proposes to forbid the employment of married women as teachers.

Mr. James Gordon-Bennett has returned from Newport and resumed his laborious editorial oc-cupations in New York.

cupations in New York.

The Philadelphia Press credits Braxton Bray with the sentiment generally attributed to Zachary Taylor, "A little more grape, boys,"

A Sabbatarian in the East grieves in a card to one of the papers because Gen. Grant visited the Centennial Exposition privately on Sunday.

The only portrait of George Eliot for which alse ever sat is the property of Mr. Blackwood, the publisher. It is a crayon head taken in 1860 by Sammel Lawrence.

A shrill-voiced visitor who was lately refused

Samuel Lawrence.

A shrill-voiced visitor who was lately refused permission to examine the kitchen of the White House exclaimed: "I guess it belongs to the United States, doesn't it?"

In his answer to Prof. Huxley, Dr. McCosh takes occasion to congratulate himself that he has ever stood up for the doctrine of development. What he has opposed is the doctrine of materialism.

Among the audience on the second night of "Life" at the New York Fifth Avenue Theatre were Miss Anna Dickinson, Lester Wallack, the Countess de Bresseur, H. J. Montague, Mr. S. J. Medill, and John Gilbert.

The attention of the Contemplat Commissioners

The attention of the Centennial Commissioners is directed to the fact that they are required by an act of Congress to prepare a full history of the Expansion. It is not known that they have taken any

steps to meet this requirement:

One of the bandist esptared in Minnesota shows great familiarity with the poetry of Byron. It would be interesting to know how much of the responsibility for those outrages should be saddled upon "The Glaour" and "The Corsair."

upon "The Gisour" and "The Corsair."

The Rev. Moncare D. Conway writes from London to the San Francisco Chronicis, somewhat unnecessarily denying the charge that he is a tondy and a snob, and an admirer of monarchical institutions. There are occasions on which a managemeral reputation might be allowed to speak for him. Mr. James E. Murdoch, the elecution

Mr. James E. Mardoch, the elecationist, made a queer political speech at Cincinnati the other night, interspersing his remarks with recitations and readings from Byron, alecanlay, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, and others. The speech was effective, and the readings were useful in keeping the attention of the audience to the end.

An attempt is to be made by certain of the heir of James Lick, the California millionaire, to establish his insanity. His son, John Lick, who has caused much of the trouble in connection with the bequests, was not born in wedlock; and yet he will come in for a large share of the property if an early will made by Dr. Lick shall be admitted to probate in place of the later benevidences.

The semi-scientists who are condemning Prof. Huxley's cowardice in hitting Moses over the shoulders of Milton seem, as the New York Avatios has pointed out, to have missed the humor of the controversy. It is not probable that Prof. Huxley intended seriously to demolish "Paradise Lost," but he may have intended to imply that the Mosait account of the Creation was as purely a work of imagination as Milton's great poem.

The New York Tribuss directs the attention of Mr. Charles Francis Adams to the fact that he was not in favon of change for its own sake when Gen. Grant was up for re-election. He should be satisfied now, as a prudent stateman, with the change that is implied in the substitution of Hayes for Grant; yet he will be satisfied with nothing

estissied now, as a prudent statesman, with the change that is implied in the substitution of Hayes for Grant; yet he will be satisfied with nothing less than the change from Republican to Democratic,—which is too great a jump even for a philosopher to take.

It is said that Henri de Tourville, the young Frenchman whose wife was killed in the Tyrolese Alps, is an adept in crime. He has been twice married. His mother-in-law his first marriage was killed by the discharge of a pistel in his hands. The death was said to be accidental, but it was believed to be intentional. His first wife soon died, and he inherited from her 240,000, which would have passed to the mother-in-law had she been living. The second wife's death was said to be accidental, but the presumption is that she was pushed over a precipice by her husband. He inherited 270,000 from her.

M. Courbet, the French artist, asserts that he was only desirous of having the Column Vendome torn down during the Commune in order that it might be rebuilt in accordance with his ideas of artistic purity. He considers the confiscation of his poods by the present Government, on account of his participation in the affair, a bruial outrage. It might be useful to inquire, in view of this new statement, what methods M. Courbet employed to bring down the Column. Either the Illustrated papers had not their artists on the spot, or the expeditions fashion in which the lofty monument was brought to the ground will not admit of the ingenious explanation now offered by M. Courbet.

Kate Field sends to the New York Graphic a story illustrating the smobblishness of the "Country Parson," Dr. Boyd. This famous personage, it is

genious explanation now offered by M. Courbet.

Kate Field sends to the New York Graphic a story illustrating the snobbishness of the "Country Parson," Dr. Boyd. This famous personage, it is said, has been known to wear white kid-gloves in the pulpit. He once met a stranger on a railway-train, and was much entertained with his conversation. He even went so far as to spologize for not inviting the stranger to dinner, explaining that Mrs. Boyd always expected her guests to dress for that solemn occasion. What was his diamay os learning that the person to whom he was speaking was the Duke of Argyle! He was weak enough to extend the invitation, notwithstanding Mrs. Boyd's rule, but the Duke declined. The story is told all over Scotland, and highly relished.

The Boston Journal says of a reading recently given in Wesleyan Hall by Mrs. Laura Dainty: "There have been so many ladies who have presented themselves as readers and have falled that the public have become quite disquated, and a house can rarely be secured for a stranger. Chicago has, however, furnished one of whom that city may well be proud. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and many were obliged to stand. The selections given were mainly dialectic and pathetic, and the rendering was so perfect that Mrs. Dainty made the audience laugh or cry at her pleasure. Some of the pieces were entirely new, and this was quite refreshing. She is certainly an artist, and if she remains in this region she will be a welcome accession to the few readers who have attained any celebrity in New England."

**Example House-Marrier & Mari Italy: F Oak-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Marquis de Mari, Italy; E. Oakley, F. Ravenscraft, R. Tiffen, and J. Davis, Engiand; Wr. R. Marilock, Australia; Côl.-R. G. Lanson. U. S. A., New York; Maj. A. H. Bush, U. S. son. U.S.A., New York; Maj. A. H. Bush, U.S. A.. Boston; the Hon. L.S. Gambol, Rockford; G. M. Smith, New York; the Hon. P. G. Leonard, Boston; H. G. Thomas, Philadelphis; the Hon. W. J. Wade, Nashville; the Hon. J. F. Keck, Pitteburg.... Gardner House—J. Dodd and N. G. Bradford, New York; R. S. Jønes, Addison; A. C. Warriner, Ottawa; G. H. Howard, Philadelphis; J. B. O'Donnell and R. R. Robbins, Baltimore: J. S. Ballou, Boston; M. Mackey, Paoria; N. C. Himsdale, Syracuse.... Tremont House—C. G. Robinson. Sydney, Australis; Bayard Deering, London, Eng.; A. J. Rogers, Chief-of-Police, Detroit; R. E. Graws, Dubuque; J. J. Kendall, Minnesota; S. R. Stinson, Dayton, O.; C. F. Janrriet, Urbana; J. C. Milligan, New York; C. B. Booth, New York... Grand, Pucification, Phileus Sawyer, Wisconsin; L. C. Stanley, Chippews Falis; Oscar Welsh, Australis; excov. Thad. C. Pound, Chippews Falis; J. O. Bemington, Boston; Herbert Ewart, Belfast, Ireland; B. Ward Dix, New York; H. P. Westerman, Pekin; E. A. Von Arnim, Boston; William Clark, Glasgów, Scotland; J. P. Glichrist, Wheeling. Palmer House—The Hon. J. O Daly, New South Wales; V. S. W. John Wood, Winchester, England; J Salt Lake City: John Shuttleworth, tria; W. S. Patrick, Detroit; E. H. J Town, Tasmania; Ezra Millard; ens and A. Blat ens and A. Blat san Francis

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LONDON, Oct from Deligrad of tacked the Turk a loss of 1,500 a nent. A dispa Sumarakoff, the to Belgrade, as undation is ste element.

Preparations the border of cific declaration burg. There is that Russia will bility of the wa der the flimsy of

London, Oct.
the Tross says to Czar's letter to sent to all the Preceived in Romantograph letter Austrict to take is reported to scribing in a situation, and propositions, prition of Bulgar tion of Bulgar that the term as letter was and impose on ceptance of the Iavor. Turkey the was by gran expected by the alone decide ther vassals. Ru ceding to the ide

tral city; second ters of Foreign now. If the Po Powers are read tlement.

Porte's answe is received. It will oppose join the Turkish pro in her refusal. LONDON, Oct dispatch reports men, with 140 g

The only aim the armistice we nayeff to assembly aurprise the Turoff Fash Into the mour and there dastre
ported, the effor ful. The Series

British Sept writing to the July writing to the Turks, Rusarmy receive a Government at the statement of the close of the Russian officer that there is better without a continues, and non-commission the artillery of these gall who do not have gone out and military C cohesion and military cohesion and cohesion

inces of Turke the atroctics much. From Home office he far back as th received a him and that "fe mouth before out. He also have not yet tewapaper co doings of the upper valley back than the by's strongly That the irre check? Not has had no ef army retreats

"Have the old trustees sent in their resigns

CRIME.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 1.—Walter Smith's Sa-

Prince MILAN at Constan-nction of the effective Ser-nen and three batteries. 5. railway through Servia Times declares undecipher-tood to be a restoration of Jum. These points, it will rejected at once by the

y in the office of the Little DEN organ) and crediting nonesty in journalism. We entitled "Ohio" in its it., which it credits to Tun

ERSONAL ry of 20,000 volumes is large. cepted the degree of LL.D. liams College. living in Edinburg, Scotland, e there for a year.

ard of Education proposes to nt of married wemen as teach Bennett has returned from

Press credits Braxton Brags renerally attributed to Zacore grape, boys,"

he East grieves in a card to one se Gen. Grant visited the Cen-grivately of Sunday. of George Eliot for which she operty of Mr. Blackwood, the

n't it?

Prof. Huxley, Dr. McCosh takes
ulate himself that he has ever
cirine of development. What he
doctrine of materialism.
lience on the second night of
lew York Fifth Avenue Theatre
Matingon, Lester Wallack, the pickinson, Lester Wallack, the eur, H. J. Montague, Mr. S. J.

the Centennial Commissioners to that they are required by an act pare a full history of the Expo-known that they have taken any ts captured in Minnesota shows with the poetry of Byron.

furdoch, the electronists, make seech at Cincinnsti the other night, remarks with recitations and read.
Macaulay, Longfellow, Bayard as. The speech was effective, and useful in keeping the attention of the end.

ge share of the property if an ear-pr. Lick shall be admitted to pro-the later benevolences. atists who are condemning Prof. lice in hitting Moses over the shoul-seem, as the New York Nation has have missed the humor of the con-not probable that Prof. Huxley in-

meis Adams to the fact that he was I change for its own sake when up for re-election. He should be as a pradent statesman, with the mplied in the substitution of Hayeshe will be satisfied with nothing change from Republican to Demois too great a jump even for a take. at Henri de Tourville, the young

st Hanri de Tourville, the young ose wife was killed in the Tyrolese pt in crime. He has been twice mother-in-law by his first marriage se discharge of a pistol in his hands said to be secidental, but it was beentional. His first wife soon died, if from her £40,000, which would be the mother-in-law had she been tond wife's death was said to be accord wife's death was said to be according to the said to the said to be according to the said to be according to the said to be a presumption is that she was push ice by her husband. He inherited

he Prench artist, asserts that he us of having the Column Vendome ing the Commune in order that it in accordance with his ideas of the considers the confiscation of the considers the confiscation of the constant in account. He considers the confiscation of a present Government, on account tion in the affair, a bratial outrage, in the interest of this new methods M. Courbet employed to Column. Either the illustrated heir artists on the spot, or the exnin which the lofty monument was round will not admit of the intion now offered by M. Courbet.

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Marquis de Mari, Italy; E. Oakaft, R. Tiffen, and J. Davis, Enarllock, Australia; Col. R. G. Lanw York; Maj. A. H. Bush, U. S.
Hen. L. S. Gambol, Rockford; G.
York; the Hon. P. G. Leonard,
comas, Philadelphia; the Hon. W. fork; the Hon. P. G. Leonard, comas, Philadelphia; the Hon. W. Ie; the Hon. J. F. Keck, Pitts-House-J. Dodd and N. G. Brad-R. S. Jones, Addison; A. C. R.; G. H. Howard, Philadolphia; N. C. Hinsdale, Syracuse. ... G. Robinson. Sydney, Austranz, London, Eng.; A. J. Rogers, Detroit; R. E. Graves, Dubuque; mnesota; S. R. Stinson, Dayton, et. Urbana; J. C. Milligan, New h. New York. ... Grand, Padison, Sawyer, Wisconsin; L. C. Stania; Oscar Weish, Australia; exund, Chippewa Falla; J. O. Rem-Herbert Ewart, Belfrast, Ired Dix, New York; H. P. in; E. A. Von Arnim, Bostoni, Glasgow, Sootland; J. P. Gillsgow, Sootland; in; E. A. Von Araim, Bostoni Glasgow, Scotland; J. P. Gli-Falmer House-The Hon. J.

Little, New Jersey; J. C. Ker-E. H. Seara, Baitmore; J. J.

Wales; V. S. Woods, Londoni hester, England; J. R. McBride, ohn Shuttleworth, Vienna, Aus-E. Detroit; E. H. Butler, Hobart, Exra Millard, Omaha; Mrs. lake, Sandwich laisnds; H. L. 1800; Thomas Cole, Pinabarg.

FOREIGN. A General Clash of Arms in Europe Growing Daily More Imminent.

The Autograph Letter of the Czar to Francis Joseph.

Alexander Proposes to Carve Up Turkey Between Them.

Austria a Little Afraid to Try so Big a Game.

Active Military Preparations on the Southern Frontier of Russia.

The Russian Conduct of the Servian War Now Under No Disguise.

Fourteen Persons Drowned in a Harbor of Ireland. A Mode of Execution in Japan

More Revolting than Hanging.

THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard's dispate LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard's dispatch from Deligrad states that the Servians have attacked the Turks and been again repulsed with a loss of 1,500 men. Another battle is imminent. A dispatch from Belgrade says Gen. Sumarakoff, the Russian Envoy, is not coming to Belgrade, as was reported. The Russian in underlien is standily crowding out the Service.

Preparations are making in Belgrade and on the border of Russia inconsistent with the pa-dific declarations of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg. There are good grounds for supposing that Russia will soon openly take the responsi-bility of the war which she has been waging unthe filmsy cover of the Servian flag.

der the flimsy cover of the Servian flag.

UNMASKING.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the proposals contained in the Casr's letter to Francis Joseph will probably be sent to all the Powers. They will certainly be received in Rome. The object of sending the antograph letter to Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to take joint action with Russia. It is reported that this letter, after describing in detail the dangers of the situation, and condemning the original peace propositions, proposes the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by her army, find the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovins by the Austrian Bosnia and Herzegovins by the Austrian present independence. This proposition is to make sure that the Russian interpretation of the term "self-government" be secured in the reforms to be introduced by the Porte.

RUSSIA THINKS THIS WILL STOP BLOODSHED, and improve on the inspecent Provinces the secured in the proposed of the inspecent Provinces the secured in the inspection of the inspecent Provinces the secured in the inspection of the inspection

and impose on the insurgent Provinces the acceptance of the conditions stipulated in their favor. Turkey may put an immediate end to the war by granting a long armistice. It is now expected by the Powers that a Conference can alone decide the question between Turkey and her vassals. Russia makes two conditions in ac-

A CONFERENCE. he held in a neutral city; second, it is to be composed of Minis-ters of Foreign Affairs.

No Powers will object to these conditions

now. If the Porte only grants an armistice, the Powers are ready to undertake a peaceful set-

WHAT AUSTRIA WILL DO.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News says the reply of Francis Joseph to the Czar's note will not be made until the Porte's answer to the peace proposals is received. It seems now that Count Andrassy will oppose faining Russia in the occupation of will oppose joining Russia in the occupation of the Turkish provinces if Austria finds suppor

BEFORE ALEXINATE. LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard's Belgrade dispatch reports that the Servian forces between Alexintz and Deligrad are estimated at 120,000 men with 140 mans.

men, with 140 guns.
A TORY INVENTION. The only aim and result of Servia's accepting the armistice was to secure time for Gen. Tcher-

men, with 140 guns.

The only aim and result of Servia's accepting the armistice was to secure time for Gen. Tchernayeff to assemble an army in that quarter and surprise the Turks, it being his intention to cut off Fasil Pasha's army from Niech, drive it into the mountains in Kruschevatz district, and there destroy it. As has already been reported, the effort of Thursday was unsuccessful. The Servian loss that day was 2,000.

THE FORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—Contrary to expectation, no meeting of the Extraordinary Council was held to-day to decide upon a reply to the peace proposals of the European Powers.

BIRLIN, Sept. 15.—An English.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—An English.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—An English.

Government and the assurance between the training of the statements of the Russians taken prisoners by the Turks, Russian officers joining the Servian servi receive a hundred ducate from the fl. assian Government and the assurance that they will be at liberty to re-enter the masian, ranks at the close of the war or receive the ordinary. Russian pension 7. case they are wounded. Russian officers have lately so much increased that there is hardly a Servian battalion or battery without a Russian commander. The influx continues, and has recently begun to extend to mon-commissioned officers, mostly belonging to the artillery and engineers. The arrival of these gallant and experienced officers, who do not heistate to syow that they have gone out at the request of their follows, which state that Col. Bulazeff has left in Milita. To render their presence arrive from Russian battalion of hese gallant and experienced officers, who do not heistate to syow that they have gone out at the request of the Russian individual of these contraband vessels on the Danube. These reports are confirmed in returning to stop these contraband vessels on the Danube. These reports are confirmed in returning to stop these reports are confirmed in returning to stop these reports are confirmed on the newly-finished line between Odessa and the Dan

Ghiks told him that, while out on patrol duty, he found in one house "three wounded menone Russian and two Servians—tied up by the armpits to a beam, with fires still smouldering under them, charred up to their waists. A villager who was lying conealed, and thus escaped, had heard their shricks for help, and the Servian cry of 'Brother' shricks for help, and the Servian cry of 'Brother' (hrother?' (ail Servians call each other brother) and the laughter and jeers of their tormentors." But "on horror's head horrors accumulate." "Mr. Villiers of the Graphic, and the correspondent of the Monde Illustre, saw a young girl of 16 years of age brought into the hospital at Krusevac from one of the Villages west of Alexinatz, which the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks had ravaged (the inhabitant having deserted it). She and her family had escaped. On reaching the Servian lines, she could not find her father, who at the moment of hight was in a neighbor's house some way off. Without much bope the poor child watched until she thought the Circassians had left the village, and returned to see if by any lucky chance her father was still silve. While seeking him she was pounced upon by some Circassians. They violated her in the most brutal manner, crimped her arms with their yatagans from wrist to shoulder, and actually hayed her back from the waist upwards. She lingered for four days after she was brought in, and died in great agony, mourning over her dishonor. "So this, adds Col. Mure." It the manner in which regular Turkish army, with an English Commissioner at headquarters, conducts war."

At HOLIC SYMPATHI FOR THE TURKS.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Vatican organ, the Voc della Verila, dwals on Russian strocities in Poland as a set off to Turkish atrocties in Bulgaria, and winds up by saying:

Civilized and Curistian Europe has some reason to prefer at Constantinople the Turk, wo is no longer a danger for the Church and for Rhetty, to the Russian who would drive away both, and from Constantinople would pour on Europe a food onew bar

JAPAN.

Vandals, Huns, and Ostorgoths, because decided with a varnish of corrupt modern calture.

JAPAN.

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.

A correspondent of the Edinburg Courant, writing from Tokio, Japan, thus describes an execution of which he was a winess:

The prisoners were seated in baskets made of bamboo, each borne on the shoulders of two strong men. The piace of execution was raised high above the road, and seemed to be a flat cut out of the hill, the high bank on the other side of the road affording the spectators a good liew of the proceedings. The prisoners were blindfolded on the road in front of the hill, and were then brought uf to the raised ground and the tages placed down. Refreshments in the shape of fish, omelets, cake, and was were then handed by the attendants to the prisoners commenced to converse freely among themselves, calling with other by name, and exhorting one another to behave a firmly at the last moment. At the centre of the prisoner freely among themselves, calling with other by name, and exhorting one another to behave a firmly at the last moment. At the centre of the prisoner freely among themselves, calling with the prisoner freely and the shout one foot deep and one foot in disameter. The first one was led to the state of the prisoner freely and the shout one foot deep and one foot in disameter. The first one was led to the shout one foot deep and one foot in disameter. The first one was led to the prisoner was led to kneel. The executioner propared his sword by pouring water down the skie. The prisoner's body was bared down to his waist, and his arise held behind his back by a strong young fellow, who gained more command over the prisoner's body was bared down to his waist, and his arise held behind his back by a streng was the feet of the prisoner. Another mas held behind his back by show the neck, intended so give rigidity to the muscles, was also the signal for the executioner retired with a would have excited the entry of any swordsman. The instant the sown has had passed through, the

follow the others, and that he thanked the people for coming to see him. He then allowed his head to be rebandaged. There seemed to be more than ordinary time in arranging this man for the executioner. This latter functionary having approached before the time, the old fellow who prepared the prisoner's neck asked him to wait. This seemed to slightly disconcert the executioner, and, instead of performing his work with cleanness of stroke, he cut somewhat high and only partly severed the head. He had to take a second cut and afterwards to saw upwards.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—No further disturbances have occurred during the daytime. Business is carried on as usual, and the traffic of omness is carried on as usual, and the traffic of om-nibuses and public vehicles has suffered no in-terruption. Some slight attempts at disturb-ance having been suppressed by the police on Wednesday night, numerous bands of disreput-able characters met at 11 o'clock last night on wednesday night, numerous bands of disreputable characters met at 11 o'clock last night on the Koningsplein place, in. close proximity to the residence of the Burgomaster. They were summoned to disperse in accordance with the order forbidding the formation of groups of more than five persons in the public streets. On their repeatedly refusing to do so the troops fired twice in the air; but the mob did not disperse until after the cavalry and infantry had charged them. Several were injured from sabre cuts and bayonet thrusts. A few arrests were made. In other parts of the town there was some disposition to create a disturbance, but the police and Communal guard speedily put an end to it. By 1 o'clock this morning everything was quiet. The garrison has been reinforced by the infantry and cavalry quartered in the neighboring towns, where additional troops have been stationed with orders to hold themselves in readiness to go forward by special train at the first intimation from the Burgomaster. The latter has issued a fresh proclamation ordering all public houses in certain quarters of the town to be closed at 8 p. m., and not to reopen until 8 in the morning.

A renewal of the disturbances is apprehended next Saturday, this being the last day of the "Kermesse," the suppression of which has given rise to the riots.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DROWNED.

CORK, Oct. 1.—A ferry-boat was swamped Saturday evening in Youghla Harbor, and four-teen persons drowned, nearly all fariners and their wives.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A telegram from Madrid announces that a public ajudication was made last Saturday for the loan of 15,000,000 piastres, required for the expenses of the Cuban war.

FAIRS.

JOHNSON COUNTY, IA.

JOHNSON COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Iowa City, ia., Sept. 30.—A very successful County Fair has just closed here. But few counties in the State excel this in stock-raising and general agricultural productions. For fine-blooded horses and hogs there are no counties that are ahead of old Johnson. There are but few counties that excel this in fine-blooded cattle. The fair was a success financially, as wall as in point of exhibition and quality of products, stock, and manufactures. The present officers were re-elected.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, the steamships
Holland, from London, and Egypt, from Liver-

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 1.—Arrived, the steam-Ships Russia and City of Chester, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Arrived, the steamship India, from Liverpool.

Harmours. Oct. 1.—The steamer Pommerania, from New York, has arrived.

A CHURCH AFIRE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1—During the service at St. Paul's Episcopai Church this morning the roof of the edifice was discovered to be on fire. The congregation was dismissed, and passed out quietly, the organist playing a voluntary. After the building had been emptied, engines were summoned, and the fire was extinguished with comparatively small loss.

JAMES LICK.

Death of the Queer Old Millionaire at San Francisco Yesterday.

His Body Now Lying in State in Pioneers' Hall--Funeral Tuesday.

A Retrospective Account of His Great Donations, and His Vacillation.

History of Young Lick--- The Trouble He May Possibly Fement.

The Property Tolerably Secure Against the Spoliation of Big Lawyers.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—James Lick died in this city at I o'clock this morning. He has been gradually sinking for several days, death resulting from the mere decay of nature. The resulting from the mere decay of nature. The mains are lying in state at Pioneers' Hall. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon. Since the last change in the trustees of his charitable fund, the deceased has frequently expressed himself better satisfied with the condition of affairs, but has manifested considerable concern at hearing nothing from his son, John Lick, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Pa., to whom both letters and telegrams had been sent requesting his resignation as one of the Trustees. All the rest of the Board have tendered their resignations, though they have not yet been confirmed by the Court. The Trustees say that the business is in such a shape that no complications can ensue in carrying out Lick's charitable designs, though there is some fear expressed that the action of John Lick implies an intention of contesting matters in the courts. an intention of contesting matters in the courts. The total value of the trust fund is estimated

The total value of the trust fund is estimated at about \$5,000,000.

ANTS-MORTHM.

Som Prancisco Post. Sept. 23.

Sometime about August, 1874, James Lick, an old citizen, a money-getter, and up to that time esteemed only in addition as a money-keeper, startled the city of San Francisco by making over an estate valued by experts at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to trustees for the benefit of its public institutions and the erection of monuments of art and patriotism. A telescopements of art and patriotism. A telescope-to which that of Lord Ross' was but an opera to which that of Lord Ross' was but an opera-glass; one that was to show us that our knowl-edge of the sublimest truths of astronomy was but that of blind pups; one that Kepler looking through might well exclaim: "Oh, God! I think Thy thoughts after Thee,"—was to be erected in our midst. The author of "The Star Spangled Banner," that glorious anthem which is more to us than the "Marseillaise" is to the Frenchmen. tile "Garibaldian Hymn" to an is more to us than the "Garibaldian Hymn" to an Frenchmen, the "Garibaldian Hymn" to an Italian, or "The Wearing of the Green" to an Italian, or "The Wearing of the Green" to an ionaire, were to teach our young boys to "cease to do evil and learn to do well." Such was the programme, and loudly was THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

hailed by the press. The gentlemen, however, who was in the habit of doing good by stealth, and blushing to find it fame, did not furnish the prototype of Mr. Lick. The latter gentleman, by his after proceedings, showed that he much more closely resembled the young lady in the variety fall song. For first he would, and then he wouldn't, then he smiled on his trustees, and said he couldn't, and wound up by calling them

all naughty boys.

Eight months after the grand gift had been
Eight months after the grand gift had been
announced, when he had tasted the sweet flatannounced, when he had tasted the sweet flatannounced, when he had tasted the sweet flattery of the press; when he had been told many languages didst thou speak—Spanish among them; baritone was thy voice in early days, and of the highest school thy vocalization for a few days—and then had to give place to live subjects, he again startled the world by filing an instrument revoking his former deed of trust. His original trustees were the late Thomas H. Belby, D. O. Mills, Henry M. Newhall, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earl. The reason alleged in the document filed by him for this revocation was that he had not made a suitable provision for his rehead not made a suitable provision for his read that he wished to resettle and ar-

the forgant furnesses were N. pre-Name Using and Capter. The resonal second is well as the second of the forest of the problem was that much and stands a mindred provision for single problem. The forest problem was that much and stands a mindred provision for single problem. The forest problem was that much and stands a mindred problem was that much and stands a mindred problem was that the second of the forest that the second of th

RELIGIOUS.

The Unity and Variety of Christianity --- Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Laying the Corner-Stones of the St. Joseph and German Reform

CHRISTIANITY.

UNITY AND VARIETY—SERMON BY PROPE

Prof. Swing preached to a large congregation yesterday morning on "The Unity and Variety of Christianity." Following is the sermon:
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with a'l thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the laws and the prophets. **Malf.** xxii.: 37-39.**
That they may be one. **John xxii.: 11.

This morning a two-fold leason is offered to your attentive thought—a leason on the Unity and Variety of Christianity. It studying its unity you will become great as to the method of your thought and as to the doctrines of your faith; in studying its variety you will, as Christians, become kind and charitable. In order that one may deeply love a system of religion or philosophy, one must know well its most fundamental principles; and that one may forgive and love one's fellowmen one must note, also, the variety of detail which may exist without harming these principles.

The deeper the roots of the oak, the better may it contend against storm. In the sea there are depths where the waters enjoy perpetual peace, all the living creatures, from the levisthan of Job to the tiniest of the dwellers in the deep, pass down to this region of calm. In Christianity one should expect to find some such region of Test, to which the storms of debate and doubt should seldom come—a deeper sea into which the soul can sink to find shelter from

"Have the old trustees sent in their resignations as Yet?"

"No. There is no difficulty whatever about that. They will resign as soon as they can do so legally."

Feeling perfectly sesured that Mr. Sherman kept something to himself he'd scarcely tell to any, the reporter next waited on George Schonewald, the manager of the Lick House, and another of the new trustees. This gentleman expressed an equal ignorance in regard to the private inquiry as to Lick's sanity, and the discouraged but not defeated scribe next called or Charles M. Plum, another of the new Board.

In reply to 'tne usual preliminary questions, he stated that there was no doubt whatever in the minds of the old trustees or the new ones in regard to Mr. Lick being in sound and disposing mind, but that it was true that he had been examined by a number of physicians.

"When did this proceeding first commence?"

"Oh, a good while ago. Under the former Board of Trustees, in fact, and we have continued it."

"I hear that over fifteen physicians have visited Mr. Lick."

"Not so many, I think."

"What was the motive that first prompted this step?"

"Well, it was rumored that some of Mr. Christianity one should eaper set and doubt should seldom come—a deeper sea into which the soul can sink to find shelter from the tempestuous present and strength for the ruture. Let any philosophy appear upon earth, and, behold, it betrays at once some ancestral principles,—patriarchs of the tribe, sitting in the solemnity and grandeur of gray hairs, with many young men and women around them, and with children playing at their feet. In the history of our own land liberty and equality were the great parental truths, the ancestors of the Republic and of each State—the Divinely-sent and Divinely-led patriarchs of the coming tribe—holy thoughts journeying by faith in the wilderness looking toward a city of God. "What was the motive that first promped
this step?"
"Well, it was rumored that some of Mr.
Lick's poorer relations might, perhaps, attempt
to defeat his trust, and then, again, the opinion
that Samuel M. Wilson gave to the Odd-Fellows'
Society in regard to the Lick lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets had a
good deal to do with it.
MR. WILSON'S OPINION
suggested that Mr. Lick was not in a disposing
mind, but he is as same a man as I am myself.
If he is mad now he has been mad for the last
twenty years. As his trustees, and with his
consent, we are determined that his gift to the
city shail not be lost for the want of p.oper
precaution."

"Have the medical men made any report
yet?"

"Have the medical men made any report
yet?"
"No. They were very reticent in giving their
opinion, like all professional men, but it is understood that they consider Mr. Lick perfectly
sound in mind."

As Mr. Plum did not wish to furnish details
to the public at present, the reporter
thanked him for his kindness, and made his
conge. As he was leaving, Mr. Plum observed:
"After a little while I may be able to give you
some information of interest to the public,
which I do not care to do at present;" and the
scribe sighed that the Liek trust, like an obstinate ghost, refused to be laid.

The new trustees, as soon as they have any
trust to take charge of, will be E. B. Mastick,
William Sherman. Capt. Richard S. Floyd, of
the old Board, George Shonewald, the manager
of the Lick House, and Charles M. Plum.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 1.—Walter Smith's saloon, on Main street, was entered last night by roughs, who effected an entrance by going through the cellar of the house adjoining. When inside they took about \$100 worth of cigars, turned the faucets of ten kegs of whisky so that the liquor ran out on the floor, and then set are to the building. This was at 11 p. m., and Mr. Smith, who had not retired, hearing the noise, entered through the front door. He was immediately set upon by the rufflans, knocked down and robbed of \$130 in money that he carried about his person. The alarm of fire was given, which soon brought the steamer to the rescue, and the fire was put out without much damage to building or contents.

The longith time and parely, the little of Damins—love of the Control of the Same and green the riligious matrix of John and James at the words and deadly delicities point to not decleries and to the barder He Clinica and to the words and deadly delicities point to not decleries and to the barder He Clinica and to the sworth and deadly delicities and to too decleries and to the barder He Clinica and to the sworth and the Clinica and the same of their principle of loves for fidelic principle of loves fidelic principle of loves for fidelic principle of l

CORNER-STONES.

Madison and reoria-

To-Morrow (Tuesday) and Weinesday. Our Customers and the Public generally are cordially invited to

attend our Grand Opening and Ex-position of Autumn Styles in

Cloaks, Suits, New Dress Fabrics, and Choice Novelties of Paris and

Berlin Manufacture. Carson, Pirie & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Bate Refrigerating Company, bereby ways the Trade and whomsoever else it meonoerm against dealing with one James H. Wickser former amploye, who professes to have another professes and patent original with himself. The undesigned are advised by counsel that the refrigeration of the state of the state of the state rates; and patent, are infringenesses of the State Fatent; a that by selling rights in competition with and opinition to said Company and its agents he is violing a contract with each agents. Means ROSSITE, SEIDMORE, for which redress is new he sought in the courts.

President Hase Refrigerating Company New York, Sept. 22, 1876.

TO INVESTORS IN WESTERN LANDS.

The B. & M. R. R. owns 850,000 serse of mod-Lands north of the Platte River in Eastern Re-branks. This Company's Read lies south of the river, and as the land; can sever be tributary there-river, and as the land; can sever be tributary there-river, low prices and easy terms. Por full information address A. E. TOUIZALIN, Land Com. B. & H. R. B., Burlington, lows, or Lincoln, Not.

THE CANADA FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

chiefly in corn, and the freight movement was successful, with an advance of Mc in carrying rates by lake.

But slight change was apparent in the leading features of the dry-goods market. A good, healthy trade is in progress, and the tener of prices for all standard staple productions remains unqualifiedly firm. In the grocery market the situation was essentially unchanged. Business, if not coming up to the expectations of the more sunguine, equaled the expectations of reasonable holders, the volume of sales considerably exceeding that of last year at a corresponding period. Prices were generally firm, while in bly exceeding that of last year at a corresponding period. Prices were generally firm, while in some lines—notably coffices and teas—the tendency was to advance. The demand for butter was brisk. Both local buyers and shippers were ordering freely, and the receipts were, quickly absorbed at full prices. Cheese remains dall, but the light slock on hand prevents any depreciation in values. No price changes were noted in dried fruits, canned goods, and shi. Oils were quiet, with prices generally steady. The exception was turpentine, in which a further advance of 1c was established,—now quoted at 40c. Coal and wood were dull and unchanged. Leather was fairly active and firm.

Lumber continues dull at the sale docks, with the offerings liberal and a fair prespect of its being ingreased soon, as the out-fleet is now due. At Asked. *106k(*106k)

Sept. 22, 1976. 49, 529 4271, 948 1, 141, 232 281, 522 51, 572 108, 958 80, 429 23, 178

88, 172 680, 775 730, 740 556, 322 11, 836 145, 162 82, 784 12, 673 7 York

anistonato request two market was firm, and steady. The wool market was firm, under a fair inquiry from Eastern and interior manufacturers and moderate offerings. Broomore, hides, and salt were unchanged. Bogs were very firm, in sympathy with Eastern and foreign markets, and groweps in the West still manifest little desire to part with their crop at the prices offered for it. Seeds were unlet and unchanged. The shapping demand for postone continues fair, and choice varieties are firm. Poulity was dull and wesk, and erge strong.

Lake freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17kgc to Baltimore, and 25c te Bosion, per 10018s. Through rates by lake and rull were quoted at 10c for corn and inc for wheat to New York, and life on corn via Beffalo to Bosion. Freight engagements were reported for 55,000 bu barier.

Lake rates for insurance have advanced, being now as follows: Sarala 70, Bullaio 100, Lake Ontario 156, Ogdensburg 160, Mantreal 200 net.—25 per cent off from the above rates for second class. The new rates go into effect Oct. 1.

WHEAT TO THE WEST.

W. P. McLaren & Co., of this city, have made an estimate of the situation in wheat in the Western States, with the following result: Minnesots has a half yield of 8 bu per acre on \$,000,000 acres, growing a yield of 18,000,000 bu, and for milling in the siste 6,870,000 bu, for foed 3,750,000 hm, for shipment nerth 220,000. Bu, for feed 3,750,000 hm, for shipment nerth 220,000 bu, send for milling in the siste 6,870,000 bu, for shipment nerth 220,000. Bu, for feed 3,750,000 hm, for shipment nerth 220,000 bu, send for milling in the siste 6,870,000 bu, for food, and 3,375,000 bm for grainding leaving a surribus for export of 2,830,000 bm for grainding leaving a surribus for export of 2,830,000 bm for grainding leaving a surribus for export of 1,800,000 hm, for grainding leaving the form of the strong the surribus for its year's cup.

Wisconsin has 1,800,000 acres, and fine half of the strong for food; w RY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

10. Good opened at 110%, and declined to and closed at 110. Borrowing rates ranged from 2 per cent per annum to 1-64 per diem, but at the close leans ware made flat, 1%22 per cent for carrying.

Governments closed steady.

In sufficial bends this afternoon there was a sharp recovery in New Jersey Central Issues, consolidated firsts advancing to 83 bid and 86 asked, and convertible to 76 bid and 80 asked. Fittaburg fourther sold at 105%. Other changes slight.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market in the carry dealings was weak in coal shares, and prices declined, but subsequently there was a firmer feeling and recovery. Towards the close the market was firm generally, and prices advanced ½ to % per cent. New Jersey Central recovered from 25% to 26%, with the final allow at 28%. Beloware, Lackswamma & Western milled from 67% to 07%; Lake shore from 53% to 55%; Michigan Central from 67%, to 97%. The other changes were usfungorated. The market closed active, with an unsettled feeling, and lower.

The aggregate sales were 251 400 shores, of which 3.00 were few for Central, 1, 600 Eric, 72, 000 lake shore, 4, 000 Northwestern, 1, 500 Bock Island, 11, 000 St. Paul, 3, 000 Wastern Union, 101, 000 Delaware, Lackswamma & Western, 22, 000 lake shore, 4, 000 Northwestern, 1, 500 Bock Island, 11, 000 St. Paul, 3, 000 Wastern Union, 101, 000 Delaware, Lackswamma & Western, 22, 000 lake shore, 4, 000 Northwestern, 1, 500 The Assistant Trensurer disbursed \$66,000.

Clearings, \$47,000,000.

Whent's 4.510 7.037 1.611 314.200 3.701.505 5.502.005 277, 805 285, 900 1.277 185, 950 8.251, 125 5.020 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 60, 805 84, 552, 785 825, 905 8

d short clears quoted at to cash, significant dispersion of the company of the co

of recovering their lesses, ed that the quotations on York are for old wheat, e for new may prove to be a figure at which connew wheat. The low-for ships of the connew wheat.

apise of the lack of very large receipts with comparatively light shipments. Liverpool was frem and halfunce quoted deskic higher, with a dulf-feeling in New York, and a few captor demand there. The enormous receipts here (est cars and 157,800 but impreciated into storry) the content a replet, as the light receipts a receipt a replet, as the latter of the receipt and the storry of the receipt a replet, as the latter of the receipt and the receipt a replet, as the latter of the receipt and the receipt a receipt

because there is a cantinues; good demand for salpment, and it is thought probable that receipts will exhibit a desided falling off, though they may be liberal during the coming week. A prominent operator estimated that nearly the whole crop of corn in Illinois had been sold for October delivery in this market, by parties who have looked for a big deciline towards the close of nayigation. There was a moderate inquiry for shipment. Saturday, but the greater part of the freight-room taken was for corn that had been bought, previously but not delivered. Seller October opeled as 4696, advanced to 4656, and receded to 4656, and receded

LIVE STOCK. | CHICAGO | CHIC ...28, 949 86,998 3,652 7,163 2, 212 849 8,020 2,758 3,549 3,897 4,360 4,315 5,723 5,191 204 240 231 220 805 Jan. 1 to

Thursday 2.17.6 8.723 200

Trickl 2.3.546 8.151 220

Total 2.3.56 8.151 220

Total 1.2.586 23.295 805

The monthly receipts of live stock from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 this year and last compare as follows:

January 7.16.063 446.061 50.240

February 7.06 828 800.444 85.201

Marth 100.3772 211.350 38.354

April 7.706 223.602 20.340

May 115.140 307.250 17.745

June 12.709 233.602 20.340

May 115.140 307.250 17.745

June 12.709 300.561 15.806

July 15.160 307.250 17.745

June 10.170 273.070 15.05

September 10.100 276.738 21.567

Total 80.406 80 2.688,606 22.985

In 1875. 700.741 2.640.339 202.085

In 1875. 700.741 2.640.339 202.085

In 1875. 700.741 2.640.339 202.085

In 1875. 100.100 276.738 20.085

CATTLE-Of all the dull and junprostable weeks of the present sesson, and they have been many, probably none has been more thoroughly still and unsatisfactory to the trade generally than the one just closed. With the single exception of extra beeves sitted to the requirements of exporters the supply of the several grades was largely excessive, and a general sind pronounced shrinkage in values was the result. Native cows, stockers, medium shipping steers, and Texas through eattle sold at the lowest prices of the year, and the Issaes of Western shippers have been severe in the extreme. Of common and medium cautis in is within reason to say that one-half the number actually received would amply have supplied the legitimate demand. Of course the overplus could only be disposed of at such prices as buyers had the generality to ofter, and during the insthaliof of the week sales were noted at 22.002.00 for poor to prime cooker; at \$2.18142

2.75 for poor to good Texassumand at \$3.2564.00 for common to medium shipping steers. The few extra castle received were taken on European account at \$3.400.500.500 to the great bulk of the trading was accomplished at prices below \$4.60. Veala were plenty, and common to Drime stockers; at \$2.750.600 to choice were taken to New Tork and Boston, buyers at \$4.600.600 but the great bulk of the tradi

ned in that condition through 5610c advance over the previous test they show an agrangate 5 per 100 as, the advance in a si marked. Local packers did entage of the supply as during an one-third of the offerings bo LUMBER

common inch at \$7.0008.20. End latter the common inch at \$7.0008.30. Medium to choice inch was nominal at \$4.0004.40.

A fair business is being done at the yards, but the retail market is west under large offerings. Common number is quested at \$9.50 as the average price, but sales are sometimes made at a reduction of 250 or sore. Stocks are large, and recepts are likely to conince it bersi, hence many dealers are sales to conincipate and itself to conincipate and country about 150 conincipate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and country about 150 conincipate and requestly about 150 conincipate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and acceptate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and acceptate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and acceptate and acceptate are likely to conincipate and acceptate acceptate and acceptate acceptate and acceptate acceptate and acceptate acce

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Oruss—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 98 6d; No. 2, 98 4d; spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 88 10d; white, No. 1, 10d; No. 2, 98 9d; elub, No. 1, 108 8d; No. 2, 10. Corn—No. 1, 258 6d; No. 2, 258 3d.

Provisions—Pork, Son. Lard, 51s.

Livinaryoot, Sept. 30.—Cotion—Easier, but not quotably lower, as 5 15-1666546; sales 7,000 bales: speculation and Suport, 1,000 bales; American, 4, 800.

Breadstayn—Firm; California white wheat, average, as 86610s; California white wheat, average, as 86610s; California white wheat, club, 1082103 3d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 98 4669 8d; Pour—Western canal, 228 66624s, Corn—Western mixed. Western canal, 228 64624s. Corn—Western mixed 258 34625s. 6d. Oats—American, 3863s 5d; American bariey, 3s 6d. Canadian neas, 37s 6d. Cover Seed-American, 50635s. Processors—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mass beef, 70s. Lard—American, 55s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s; shore-

tenr, 49s.
Tullon—Fine American, 43s ed.
Putroteum—Spirits, 11s 94; redned, 19s.
Lineced Oil—25s 646926s.

Lunced Oil -25s 04@20s.

Resin-Common, 6s; pale, 14s.

Spiritz Turpestine-25s.

Cheese-Fine American, 51s.

LONDON, Sept. 30. -Petroleum—Refined, 1/

ANTWERP, Sept. 30. - Petroleum—51. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Naw York, Sept. 30.—Gruin—Wheat 162e better; shippers disposed to buy to a fair extent, but increased pretensions of holders materially checked transactions; moderate milling demand; siles of 164, 000 but at \$1.05 for new and old mixed No. 3 Chicago; \$1.10 for common old No. 2 Chicago in store; \$1.20 for crop 1874 of No. 2 Chicago, and 27,000 bu choice hard No. 1 Minnesota, crop of 1874, at \$1.30 in store, taken for export. Rye firmer, with a better export demand; Western quoted at 726/74c; sales of 6,000 bu Western at 724/674c, including 4,000 bu at 750. Corn a chade firmer, with less doing; shippers inclined to hold off; home trade only hought to cover pressing wants; sales of 103,000 bu inferior mixed and no grade at 56c; steamer mixed at 566/257c; sail mixed at 58c; yellow Western at 266/250c; and ungraded Western mixed at 56.258/6. Oats irregular and unsettled; track tots lower: No. 2 New York, No. 2 white, and parcels afond and in store firmer; asles of 43,000 bu at 506/46 for mixed and 506/26 for white Western and State; 408/461c for No. 2 white; 306/38c for new mixed Western; 466/47c for white Western

easier; anies of 300 pits new mess on the spot at \$16. 70, and 100 bris fancy prime mess at \$19.75; 250 bris new mess for October at \$16.65; December quoted at \$15. 70; at the second call-for October \$16.60 was bid and \$15.70 asked; for the remainder of the year \$15.60 was bid and \$15.70 asked; for brisancy 1577. \$15.60 was bid and \$15.75 asked; for Forwary, 1577. \$15.50 bid and \$15.75 asked; for January, 1577. \$15.60 was bid and \$15.75 asked; for Forwary, 1577. \$15.50 bid and \$15.75 asked; for January, 1577. \$15.50 bid and \$15.75 asked; for January, 1577. \$15.50 bid and \$15.75 asked; for prime prices; indicate were furn but quiet at \$45.20 \$15.70 bear. Lard—Market opened at an advance of about 7½c per 100 Ba., tot cloud heavy winch prices lower than yesterday; dealings only moderate; sales of 350 tes prime steam on the spot \$150.00210.70, and \$75 tes off grade at \$40.025, 2,250 tes prime steam for November at \$10.00210.07%, clouding at \$0.0025, \$20.00 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the year at \$0.775.600.00. clouding at \$0.7557.5 and 1,500 tes for January at \$0.8020.02%, clouding at \$0.7757.5 and 1,500 tes for January at \$0.8020.02%, clouding at \$0.7757.5 and 1,500 tes for January at \$0.8020.02%, clouding at \$0.7757.5 and 1,500 tes for January at \$0.8020.02%, clouding at \$0.7758.

**Supar-Redined in moderated peature, while a fair inquiry; asles of 100 trip at \$1.13 and 50 bris at \$1.136 per real.

**To the Western Associated Press.*

New York. Spot. 50.—Cotton—Dall at 11321 13-186; futures barrely steady; October, 10 28-380; November. 11031 1-326; December. 11 3-323411/6; January, 11 9-323115; Petermary, 11 18-323; 17-166; March, 11 18-325; Petermary, 12 18-325; 17-166; March, 11 18-325; Petermary, 12 18-325; 17-166; March, 11 18-326; Petermary, 12 18-325; Peter

Tolling, Sept. 30.—Flour Blead, condition of the Conditio et. 31. 10; amber Michigan, apot. 31. 10%; Octoet. 31. 107; Not red fall. 31. 23%; Octoet. 31. 107; No. 1 red fall. 31. 23%; Octoet. 31. 14%; Octoet. 31. 14%; October, 48. 12%; October, 48. 10w itsel. 42°. Oats dull: No. 2 Offered at 38c; white. 44°. Oats dull: No. 2 Offered at 38c; white. 46°. Oats dull: No. 2 Offered at 38c; white. 46°. Other is wheat. 49.000 bu; corn. 500 bu; oats. 10.000 bu. Complex wheat. 49.000 bu; corn. October 310. 10. 000 bu. October 310. 00 Stipments-Flour, 2000 ps.

Stipments-Flour, 2000 ps.

Oxford St. 1000 ps.

Cincipment, Sept. 30. --Collon-Quiet, at 10%c.

Flour-Fair and firm.

Grain-Wheat Struy red. Fl. 0561. 15. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher, at 67640. Oats dail and unchanged, at 358420. Rye quiet and firm, at 686700.

Barley strong, at 51. Coll. 10.

Processons-Fort firm, at 516. 3. Lard fair and firmer, at 68670.

Strong Strugger, Rham, 186421046 Rettle. 11011160.

blia, 3514.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Cottos—Demand tair and market firm at 1054.

Flow—quiet and unchanged.
Flow—wheat quiet and steady red. 51.0501.15.

Corn dull and uncitied; white, Alc. mixed. 420. Rye quiet and firm at 660. Oats firm and unchanged.

Provisions—Bork in active domand unchanged. Bulk meast quiet and firm; shoulders, 7c; diede. 34460.

Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 7der, sides, 34460.

Milway—Firm at \$1.05.

Milway—Firm at \$1.05.

Milway—Firm at \$1.05.

Milway—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat opened firm and a shade lower, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwayles, 51.05. 800.55940.

Corn dull; No. 2.46405.0 Oats one, with a good demand; No. 2.48405.0 Oats out; Wo. 134605.

Sareinte—Nominally unchanged.

laries steadler; Ac. 3, 85; Osbook, Sc. 184. Sp. 185. Sp.

97.0089.00.

Grass-Corn quiet; mixed and reliev, 60883c; No. 2
white and mixed, 40850c; rejected, 42847c.

BUFFALO. Sept. 30.—Grain-Wheat duli and nominsi. Corn dull; shade firmer; No. 2 mixed Western,
alige. Rys dull; Western, 75c. Oain neglected. Bar-5114c. Rye dan; western, but movement light.

Cunal Freights—Steady, but movement light. TOBACCO.

Reported by Alexander S. HartMil, Tobacco Broker.
LOUINVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—Notwithstanding the greatly diminished receipts and offerings, the market this week, on the whole, showed little or no animation, nor any new features different from that of has week. Yesterday there was more activity and rather fuller prices for common to good grades of heavy leaf, but today they lost anything gained resterday, so that the week and month close with prices of last week barely sustained.

Among the sales privately this week from first hands were 19 hads of Africans. 2s inch, at 125c, and 6 hads 38 to 34 inch, at 14c, also 52 hads of selections of heavy English leaf at 14c, as extreme price. Some sold this week not the breaks at 114 (a124).

Roceipts are 482 hads against 470 hast week. Sales on the breaks at 114 (a124).

The weather holds on favorably for the uncut portion of the crop. We had a souch of white frost this week, which did no injury, so that it remains to be seen what day in October will saker in the first killing frost of the season.

The inspections for the week and year are as follows:

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stim Sheboggan, Manitowoc, sundries; stnr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Bismarck, Mariette, towing; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Sangatuck, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Sangatuck, sundries; prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries; prop Clematis, Peshigo, towing; sehr A. Lyrus, Oswego, salt; schr B. Barnes, Ford River, lumber; schr Marinette, Mariette, lumber; schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; schr B. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber; schr B. Makegon, lumber; schr B. Seventh Olio, White River, lumber; schr B. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Rosa Bell, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Rosa Bell, Grand Haven, lumber; schr River, Muskegon, wood; schr E. Lavell, Muskegon, wood; schr Vermont, Muskegon, bark; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; schr B. Tempo, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. Bates, Muskegon, wood; schr Sea Star, White Lake, bark; schr Jennie Mullen, Michigan City, light; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; prop Favorite, Menomines, towing; prop Oscar Townwend, Srie, coal; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; schr J. J. Bronson, Menomines, lumber; schr Muskegon, bark; schr Jenny Lind, Gron, Manistee, lumber; schr J. Bronson, Menomines, lumber; schr Muskegon, bark; schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, bark; schr Jenny, Menomines, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, coal; schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, bark; schr Jenny, Jumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, coal; schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, coal; schr Jenny, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. D. Sawyer, Schr Golden Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Molinger, schr Golden Haven, Jumber; schr J. D. Sawyer, Sch Tyson, Menckannee, 20 oris beef, it card and sundries; barge D. L. Filer, Menckannee, 30 bris beef, 4 brs cheese, and sundries; barge Marinette, Menckannee, 5 bris apples, 3 bris kerosene oil, and sundries; schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, 55,000 bn corn; schr B. Barnes, Menominee, 100 bris beef, 1 te lard, and sundries; schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, 500 tons steel butts; schr City of Traverse, Traverse City, 25 bris beef, 10 bris salt, and sundries; schr Driver, Carleton Pier, 80 bris mit and sundries; schr Driver, Carleton Pier, 80 bris mit and sundries; schr D. R. Martin, Caseville, 3,000 bu corn, 35 bris pork; prop Buckeye, Glen Haven, 300 bu cats, 100 bu rye; schr Red Wing, Baffalo, 49,000 bu corn; schr Queen City, Buffalo, 41,000 bu wheat; schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn; schr S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 3 bris perk, 3 bris oil. 15 bris salt, and sundries; prop Oneida, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 5 bris perk, 3 bris oil. 15 bris salt, and sundries; prop Cneida, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Sundries; prop Cneida, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 5 bris perk, 3 bris oil. 15 bris salt, and sundries; schr Clipper City, 25 bris salt, and sundries; schr Clipper City,

CHICAGO.—Most of the vessels which were windbound at this harbor left here yesterday, the wind having changed to the southwest. No disasters are reported as the result of the sovere north wind which prevailed during the last two days... The Bertie Calkins lost her jibboom while going up the river faturday... The tugs Tarrant, Union, and Prindiville are having leaks topped at the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company... A collision between the sobr James Couch and prop Oneida occurred mear Wells street bridge Saturday, but asse from stopping navigation for some time no amage was done... The tag Parker came in contact with the Rush street bridge Saturday and lost her smoke-stack... The insurance rates on all carpoes will advance to-day. The new grain rates will be as follows: To Sarnia, 70 c; Buffalo, 31. Lake Ontario ports, 31.50. Ogdensburg, 31.80; Montreal, 32. On second-class a deduction of 25 per cent will be made... There was a good-sized jam at the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railrond bridge, near Twenty-second street, Saturday, ... A large number of lumber vessels arrived bere during the last twenty-four hours, and the market presents a business-like aspect... Misfortunes never come singly. This is the experience of Mr. George McLane, owner and engineer of the tag Mary McLane. Only a week ago he suffered the loss of a child from diphtheria, and yester-day he buried another one, which died from the same disease. Mr. McLane has the sympathy of all who know him. The funeral was attended by a large number of tag and vessel men. LAKE MICHIGAN.

PORT HUBON. Disputch to The Tribune.
Migh., Oct. 1.—Down—Propible, Scotle, J. S. Fay and consort

WATER-String.

1. 201 1. 1. 201 1. 20 MISCELLANEOUS.

Nevada Tin.

Reno (Net.) Journal.

We have before us a specimen of tin ore taken from the I. X. L. mine, on the Honey Lake road, some twelve miles from town. The specimen contains some very fine ore indeed, the tin being of that rich-brown color which indicates purity and value. A peculiarity of this ledge is that it is incased in both the hanging and foot wall by silver ore, so that the Company, in order to work their ledges, will require two kinds of processes—one for gold and silver and another for tin. As is the case with most prospectors, however, they are poor and cannot develop the mines. The many different discoveries recently made in this county now make it rather difficult to name a metal that cannot be found in paying quantities here. In Peavine Mountain alone are found nearly all of the useful metals.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The coparinership heretofore axisting between Hermann Meese and Walter Zielcke, doing business under the firm name of W. Zielcke & Co., in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The United Anaheim Wine-Growers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., will pay all bills and receive all moneys in connection with the outstanding business from date.

Firm of W. Zielcke & Co., United Anaheim Wine-Growers' Association.

San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1878.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is herewith given that I have dissolved partnership with S. H. Greenbaum in the importing business carried on in Chicago under the firm name of S. H. Greenbaum & Co. I will not be responsible for any transaction done under the and firm name of S. H. Greenbaum & Co.

JOSEPH KATZENSTEIN.

Bushnell, Ill., Sept. 29, 1876. MISCELLANEOUS,

ALEX FEOTHINGHAM & CO. Bankers and Brok ers, 12 Wall-st. N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts I a stocks of legislimate character which frequently pay from five it wenty times the amount invested every thirty days stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposing the control of 5 per cent. Circulars and weakly reports sent free.

RASEROAD TIME TABLE ARREVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

MICHIGAN COTTRAL RAILBOAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty and
Turket-office of Classes del., spectrost corner of
dolph, and at Palmer House.

Signi Rappen.

† Saturday Rr. + Sunday Rr. ; Monday Rr. + Dally.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY & DRIVER SHORE LITTE.

Usion Depot. West Side, near Matthon at. bridge.

Ticked Offices: At Depot, and In Randolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

IGAGO, MILWAUTER & ST. PAIII, RA ion Dupot, corner Madison and Canal-sta chice, es South Carri-st., opposite Sherma at at Depot.

Leave. | Arrive.

HICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCT RAHLBOAL whote, foot of Lake-at., Indians-av., and Signeson. a., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Troket Office. St. Clark-at., and at dependent of the control of

*Rx. Sunday. † Ex. Saturdily. † Ex. Monday.

*Rx. Sunday. † Ex. Esturdily. † Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st. Painer House. G.

Pacific, and at depot. Exposition Building. Day Express Pullman Draw-ing-Room Sleeping Cara, to New York without change. Self-reducible of a

CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,

Sunday excepted.

EALTIMORE & ORIO RAILEDAN
Frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mosros-st. Ticket-offices: SS Clark-st. Palmer Home.
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIE RATEROAD
Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman sta. Tickel
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

LARE NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transstlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of pamengers. The splendid vessels on this favorier route for the Continent. (Captas provided with Electric Sells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

Bt. Germain. Heculioux, Esturday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m. Lahrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 m. Canda, Frangreul. Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 p. m. Price of James and Gold Continent of the Price of Sangle in gold (Including wine) First cabin. 310, 20, 122, according to accommodation. Second. 572. Third cabin, 540. Return lifeties as reduced rates. Steamers my deading and steaming without cutting charge. Steamers my dead the discount of the Continent of the Continen



is the bones of ficilities of the provide his be doubted, letaken who have contside of Peters by gether with all its ment of 25 cents to apon which it is six but, given than ness are decorated lately in arms again are emblements of AMAN'S STAM Happening into man, I was astend

ways taking can to the saloon to the saloon

The law is rigo and the unmost its infraction. The white man that means the chalcestant. They conduct in a with intent to ke able by fine the An old English duly aware is

an old English
duly severe is to
law adjudged by
preserve order w
makes serfs
another. Nove

GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINES

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN,

Monday, Oct. 2, Afternoon and Brening.
WO ORPHANS, and UNCLE TOM'S JABIN.
Popular prices—15, 25, and 50 cents. No extra charge
for recerved scats.
MATINEE—15 and 25 cents. SEWING MACHINES,

CENTENNIAL AS WELL AS AT

WORLD!

MANUFACTURERS,

VIRGINIA. festations of the Rebel Spirit A Good Crop of Divorces Harvested on Saturday.

now the Blacks Are Kept in a

FORT LARANIE.

State of Subjection.

The Democracy Propose to Count Out All Republican Congressmen.

All Republican Congressmen.

RICINOND, Va., Sept. 24.—Virginia politics of to absorb any undue attention in the presset canvass; still, as the gateway to the Demratic stronghold, as it also was to the "Souther Confederacy," it gives an incipient idea of a way "we do things down thar, sir." The morrate say they are going to sweep Virginia, and, as they have a way of doing as they in this region, why, I guess they will. With exceptions, they appoint all the Election-alges from their own ranks, and the few expitions are principally made up of renegade publicans, and men who have received political estracism for cause. Of course, these Boards is subservient, and only require, like Thiden of Tweed, to know, just before the polls'close, ow MANY DEMOCRATIC VOTES ARE WANTED foll up the requisite majority. The schisms inhin the Republican party also contribute to adverse result.

As has been frequently remarked, negroes and a success as political organizers; and, hen left to themselves, even though they be amijority, defeat generally is their portion. Affected will not desert, they are not agressment enerally wait in apathy for the attack the more enterprising though less numerous as as an instance of this, they are making the headway even in those counties where they sould be in the ascendant; yet clinging to a party-relations, as the futile efforts of the emocrats to corrupt a sing good colored ampaspeaker to canvass North Carolian for iden attests. There has been an earnest fort on the part of the Tidden managers to care a good talker for work with the colored sers of North Carolina and Virginia, and, if port be true, no small inducements held out; ill

ONLY ONE REGEUT COULD BE SEQUEED,—

Light of the secondary of the Tidden managers to convent a sing of the colored divine named Dungee, who, for his

paper correspondents of the expedition—Mr. Watson, Mr. Strahorn, and Mr. Finerty—are also here.

The supply-train strived from Fort Fetterman yesterday, and will go out to-morrow with the baggage of the troops in the field.

The late march from Heart River to the Black Hills was one of almost unparalleled hardship in summer-campal ha. They started out with two days' ratiom to march a distance of nearly 200 miles, over a country entirely unknown, except as information had been gleamed from Indisus: with no road or trail, and nothing but stagacity of their guide, and the general direction, to guide them; no knowledge as to where they would find wood or water. They traveled on their weary march, combaiting the difficulties, not the least of which were the heavy storms of cold rain, making the prairies almost impassable, from the peculiar stickiness of the mud, which loaded down the feet of both men and horses; two nights camping without wood, and finally living on horse-meat. Then the Indian village was captured, and the dried beef found there helped them very much.

With all these difficulties, the infantry made an average of twenty-six miles per day,—one day marching, though the rain and mud, thirty-five miles. They were marching for something to eat, and found it, thanks to the people of Crook City. The shouts of joy that went un at the first approach of succor in the shape of a beefherd, were pleasant to hear. Soon after, wagnows with supplies were found, and every man was immediately engaged in getting something to eat. It must have been an amusing sight,—the men mixing flour with water, winding the dough around sticks, and holding them in the first approach; and they were up early in the morning for the purpose of eating breakfast.

They say that, after a rest, they can again start for Mr. Lo, if it is so ordered, but they do not desire to repeat the short-ration part.

Do not these soldeirs who could muster a fryingpan enjoyed the luxury of "slap-jacks"; and the officers went on with the cooking and eating.

countryment
Some say they have been outgeneraled by Sitting Bull. How was that? By the massacre of
Custer's 300 by his thousands, or by his successful retreat before a smaller force than his own?

see on their reet, and con terray after such surfections. But an example or two of this spirit will suffice to establish its truth or fallsity. It is said that "Straws show which will the wind blows," so I examined the places of business to ind any evidence of the fact that the United States is a nation and has railers. I looked in rain for any picture of Grant or any Northern leader or soldier, but the show-cases of photographic galleries teem with Rehel hardes, from Gren. Lee down to the Colonels and Majors. This is, perhaps, but natural; still, even curiosity would prompt them, one would think, to exhibit Lincoln or some one of the eminent men of the Union; but trade is regulated by the demand, and there is no demand for merchandise of this kind. Confederate emblems, Confederate, pictures, are readily found; but nothing to remind one of the Union or its defenders, unless it is the bones of fallen Yankees exhibited as relies of the provess of Southern soldiers. If this be doubted, let the testimony of those be taken who have visited the famous "arater" outside of Petersburg, which can be viewed, together with all its "curiosities," upon the payment of 25 cents to the man who owns the land noon which it is situated.

But, more than this, places of private business are decorated with the pictures of those lately in arms against the Government, and they are emblematic of

A MAN'S STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY.

Happening into a restaurant kept by a Germann, I was astonished to find the pictures of Gen. Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson upon the right and left of, a handsome mirror. This was according to rule, but the nationality of the man led me make a few inquiries:

Customer—"You're a Germani"

Ba-Man—"Yes."

C.—"Nout in the country!"

B.M.—"Oh, yes! I was in the Union army."

B.M.—"Oh, yes! I was in the Union army."

THE CENTENNIAL.

Some say they have been outgeneraled by Sitting Bull. How was that it all measures of Custer's 300 by his thousands, or by his successful retreat before a smaller force than his own; the state of the

CHAMPAGNE.

The divorce mill was very lively Saturday three new patrons being received, and a large number of grists of decrees ground out. The first new unfortunate was Richard Peet, who is grieving because his wife Elizabeth ran away from him in June, 1874, and, having signed for her return so long in vain, he begs to be allowed to seek another fair one on whom his sighs will make more impression.

The same kind of conduct on the part of Henry Kuchler is the cause of much trouble to his wife Henrietta, and she also is seeking to return to single blessedness.

Christina Mettelman, however, has a more

THE COURTS.

Bankruptcy Matters, New Suits, Judgments, the Call, Etc.

Judge Drummond is expected home daily.

Judge Blodgett will resume his regular routine of business to-day, and will be in court daily.

The files of the United States and District Courts, excepting the bankruptcy cases, will hereafter be kept in the small room formerly occupied as a jury-room, adjoining the United States Circuit Court room. Mr. Henry 8. Stoddard, familiarly known among "the boys" as "Stod," who has ably proved his efficiency and civility as clerk in the bankruptcy department, will have charge of the files, so that lawyers can have easy access to them when desired. Mr. Drummond, the Chief Deputy, will also thereby be relieved of a part of his multiform duties, and the change will be advantageous to those outside as well as in the office.

To-day is the last day for noticing cases for trial in the United States Courts. Calendars will be made up the second day of the term. No jury in the Federal Courts until Nov. 10. Judge Rogers will call the first twenty cases of his calendar to-morrow.

Washington Libby began a suit Saturday for \$8,000 against the Cook County National Bank of Chicago.

An involuntary petition was filed Saturday against Valentine Weintz, of Rock Falls, White-side County, by the following of his creditors: M. D. Wells & Co., on a claim for \$463; George L. Congdon, claiming \$60.40; C. W. Marks, \$44.85; and F. O. Case, \$16.55. The charges are that Weints on the 2d of September fraudulently confessed judgment in favor of C. E. Isaacs, and that on the 12th of the same mouth he allow this property, to be seized under execution on the above judgment. Also that the 31st of last August he gave a chattel mortgage on his stock of goods worth \$3,000, to secure a debt of \$500 being past due to Cushing, Rirk & McLean, with the intention of giving them a frandulent preference. A rule to show cause Oct. 10 was issued and an injunction to prevent any sale or transfer of the debtor's property.

A first dividend meeting will be held Oct. 16 in the matter of Thomas J. Birchler.

SUPERIOR COUNTY DOW

to Carlona S. Caddwell, conservator of the seate of William D. Long, commenced an action to the commence of the district. The commence of the

A New York paper has this slanderous paragraph: "Orange County has a Musical Association that is over fifty years old. One or two young ladies have belonged to it ever since it was organized.

AMUSERENTS. EXPOSITION.

ONLY SEVEN MORE DAYS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Halsted-st., near Mudison.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. "THE MINSTREL PALACE."

ILL E. CHAPMAN.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! This week the remowned Comedian, the creat, the unapproachable BOB HARTWII positively appear. Aso, the phenom-enal vocalist. BEAUMONT, REED. Friday, Oct. 2— Benefit of F. S. GODWIN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and every evening until further notice, will be produced the latest comedy success,

In which the anthor, Mr. GRO. FAWCETT ROWE, will appear in his original creation. WAIFTON STRAY (as played by him 100 nights in N. Y.), supported by an admirable east.

Saturday—BRASS MATINKE.

wood's museum.

VIENNA.

HIGHEST AWARD, MEDAL AND DIPLOMA BEST Family Sewing Machine

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Chicago, New Orleans, New York.

THE HYMN BOOK MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS
IS FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO.,
117 AND 119 STATE-FR

FREESTONE

GRINDSTONE

QUARRIES

AND

WORTHINGTON & SONS

FORSALEBYTENDER

FION—A MEDICAL ESSAY,
of lectures delivered at Enhance
of york, on the cause and cure
nowing indisputably how lost
air—sing actes, synopsis of the
and the treatment of nervous
ing the result of 20 years exteAddress the author, DR. L. ...
ce51 East Tenth-st., New York

OF ALL KINDS.
RBANKS. MORSE & OO.
1 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
reful to buy only the Genuine. AL CARDS.

p. m | ITALY. Oct. 14, 2:00 p m 4 m | THE QUEEN, Oct21, 7:333 AMDON DIRECT. 501, 306 370 currency. Return 8. Steerage tickets, 230, 00r-al upwards on Great Britains and LARSON. 4 South Clark 45. n Steamship Lineo Bristol (England) direct.
Wednesday, Oct. 4
Saturday, Oct. 4
termediate, \$45; Steerage, \$50;
Prenad Steerage orethosies,
WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan CALES. FAIRBANKS' CALES

ROAD TIME TABLE.

IND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Clark-61. (Sherman House) and 77
corner Madigon-st., and at the deposes

| 1730 a. m. | 2500 p. m. | 250

AN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

ake-pt., and root of Twesty second-sell.

Classics., spatheast corner of Richest Corner of Richest

TY & DENVIR SHORT LIVES.

Vost Side, near Madhon-st. bridge.

At Dupot, and 122 Handolph-st.

RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

VAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAN ruer Madison and Canal-sta. Tickei Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

nesota Thro 8:25 a. m. 7:30 p. m. and Minne 5:05 p. m. 4:00 p. m. esota Thro 5:05 p. m. 11:00 a. m.

IB CENTRAL RAILROAD. ke-st. and foot of Twenty-second 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

or Passeng'r - 7:25 a. m. - 7:40 p. m. no & Sioux - 7:25 a. m. - 7:40 p. m.

or Omaha. 10:30 a. m. 8:45 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:50 p. m. 10:50 a. m.

for OMARIA 10-00 p. m. 1 6:55 s. m. 2005 p. m. 2 6:55 s. m. 2000 p. m. 2 6:55 s. m. 2000 p. m. 2 6:55 s. m. 2000 p. m. 2 7:50 p. m. 2000 p. m. 2 7:50 p. m. 2000 p. m. 2 7:50 p. m. 2 7:50

AND CHICAGO LINE. Clark st. Palmer House, Grand pot, Exposition Building.

nnn Draw-g Cara, to g change... 8:50 a.m. 8:10 a.m.

WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, Leave. Arrive.

EE & OHIO RAILROAD

Exposition Building, foot of Mon-ces: 83 Clark-st., Paimer House, Depot (Exposition Building).

Atch Ex 10:100 a. m. 3145 p. m. 10:100 p. m. 18:50 a. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:50 a. m.

dally (Sundays excepted) 5 a. m. eave until franch Harbor, dally (Sun 7 p. m. eave until 113 p. m. eave until 113 p. m. eave until 7 p. m. eave until 113 p. eave

7 p. m

T LINE TO FRANCE.

thattle Company's Mail Steamers and Havre, calling at Plymouth into of passengers. The splendid e route for the Continent, (Cabrine & Reille, Will sail from pier No. cot. N. R., as follows: Sp. m. Saturday, Oct. 7, a m. Canilar, Oct. 14, 2 p. m. Price of ding wine; Pirst cabin, \$110 to accommodation. Second. \$72. Sair Reille, Cabrine, Cabrine,

ne of Steamships."

DL AND QUEENSTOWN.

& PACIFIC RATLECAD.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

the semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Pres-tery will be held at Englewood at 10:30 a.m. ars leave Van Buren street depot at 20 a.m. The employes of the cut-stone department of the new Custom-House will give a compliment-viball on Friday evening at the West Side

he managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum a to express a vote of thanks to the Chicago Boston Base-Ball Clubs for a benefit on the of September.

of September.

Truth," said an old man solemnly, after tellarful yarn that he offered to swear to, "truth
stranger than fiction." "Yes," reflectively
led an auditor, "some kinds of truth."

William Roes, of 505 Wabash avenue, com-ains that he yesterday lost \$10 to Dora For-st, of Clark street notoriety, for which he last ening caused Dora to be incarcerated at the

Moody and Sankey will lead noonday meet-age at Farwell Hall every day this week. No ickets required. Tickets for Sunday next will a ready on Monday after 3 o'clock at the Y. M.

Important news has just been received from the East. Abdul Hamid has issued another Im-erial Hatt, and Prince Milan, on being informed the fact, has replied contemptously, "O, oot that Hatt!" so that the Great Powers ied hopes of peace.

Patrick and Margaret Nugent and John and Mary Ann Mansfield, the components of two families on Wayman street, who amuse themselves Sundays by fighting, were yesterday run into the Madison Street Station on complaint of some of their much-annoyed neighbors.

Frank Williams is locked up at the Armory charged with the larceny of five boxes of cigars from the salcon of John Miller, No. 183 Clinton street. A citizen noticed the theft, and, following up in a carriage, caused the arrest of the thief in an alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues.

nes.

Ellicott and Holland, charged with the ler of Edward Carroll at St. Louis, will up to-day at the South-Side Police-Court. men strongly deny any knowledge of the eabouts of the missing man, but incline to elief that he is still alive and wandering tin some of the Western States.

William Cagney, a thief of some celebrity in e southwestern portion of the city, was capred yeaterday after stealing about \$10 from fine John's restaurant on Madison street, as Halsted. He asked John for change, and sile John was meting it out to him, the unsteful fellow snatched the money and ran-ficer Thomas Casey pursued him, and finally ceeded in capturing him in an outhouse.

tyoung man slightly flushed, and with his repositerably mussed, was captured yesterafternoon in the Post-Office vainly envoring to crawl through the slit marked ast." When the policeman remonstrated him he pointed to a inree-cent stamp on ear and muttered incoherently, "Mish Shun Brush, Bath, Ionia Co., Mish.,—prepald," I renewed his vain endeavors. He is believed be the victim of a delusion.

A centennial series of sermons, discussing e principles and history of the Baptist denom-ation, is to be delivered during autumn and inter in the First Baptist Church of this city. in the First Baptist Church of this city-the distinguished speakers to appear in se are Drs. Catheart, of Philadelphia; e and Osgood, of New York; Lorrimer, n; Moss, of Indians, and Drs. Everts, p, Cheney, and others, of this city. The he series will be given early in October

A worthy young man who holds sound opinlons on economic subjects recently was endeavying to convince some of his associates of the
fallacy of the much-insisted-upon balance of
trate. He snally succeeded by using this apt
fillus-ration: "Suppose you have a dog and he
is worth St. and you take him out of the house
to sell him—sport him, in fact—and spend 50
cents for been then you only bring back, or
import. 50 cents. The balance of trade is, thereforce upre-ently sainst you. But, then, you
have had ten classes of beer and a good time
besides, though it don's show on the CustomHouse returns. Don't you see?" They said
they did.

A meeting of veteran adders was held vester-day afternoon at Judge Roggers' court-room for the purpose of forming a beginning of course occupied the chair, and J. & Smith was Secretary. After discussion, a com-stage of five, consisting of Mesers. Lower, Healy, with Hull, and Gross, was constituted, and authorized to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at a future meeting. The same Committee was also empowered to decide on a uniform for the organization. The Chairman was authorized to call another meeting for Tuesday evening at the same place.

Mr. Schnert keeps a beer saloon at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and Henry Dalhn is impressing at the Coliseum. Another German-Barou, name unknown, distresses the trombone at the Museum. The two latter had an alteration in Schnert's place Saturday night and some excitement ensued. The bystanders

German-Baron, name unknown, distresses the trombone at the Museum. The two latter had an altercation in Schnert's place Saturday night and some excitement ensued. The bystanders naturally supposed that nothing worse than the manal result of such affairs would ensue, that is of course more bier; but, to the astonishment of all present, the combatants drew their little revolvers, and a scene of staughter would have inevitably ensued had not a gentleman connected with the wheelbarrow department of a foreign journal pobly stepped into the breach and enforced an armed neutrality. Gentlemen should repress their native pugnacity in such places, unless they desire publicity, for where the bier is there also will be the reporter. Selah!

At ahout 1:30 yesterday, three workmen engaged in drying barley on the second floor of Canal and Eighteenth streets, heard mysterious noises from the floor above, and determined to go out and take a drink to the health of goblins there abiding. They had hardly cleared the building when a terrible crash ensued,—not such as might be caused by man's faith in the architect's mathematical idea of weight and support. In short, the upper floor spon which was stored 4.000 bushels of barley came tumbling down to the basement, cirrying with it about as much more barley as was upon the upper floor. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more barley as was upon the upper floor. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more barley as was upon the upper floor. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more barley as was upon the upper floor. The damage to the building is estimated at \$500, and to the malt about as much more barley as was upon the upper floor. The damage will be speedly repaired, and will not result in an

The Second Regiment I. S. G. yesterday exended their hospitalities to the Emmet Guards,
military organization of Peoria, who arrived
the city at 8 o'clock a. m., via the Chicago,
Iton & St. Louis Railroad. Two companies of
e Second met their guests at the depot and
corted them to the armory, corner of Clinton

The barkeeper and all tife boys knew that, though he called for lemonade and resolutely declined to have a stick inserted in it, his heart was with his eyes, and they were far away on the whisky-decanter. So the barkeeper mixed a very weak and short lemonade, and filled the humaner sign with was with his eyes, and they were far away on the whisky-decanter. So the barkeeper mixed a very weak and after lemonade, and filled the bumper fair with Bourbon, setting it down on the counter with an artistic crash and the remark: "There's a reg'lar Centennial lemonade for you, Cap!" He gased at it with a sad smile, which grew more gloomy as he smelled it, but put it from him, saying: "You are very good, but that's a whisky-punch, is it not!" "Whisky-punch?" said the barkeeper, with well-simulated insignation. "Nary a whisky, and nary a punch. Didn't you call for a lemonade? An't I here to give you what you call for! Do you. suppose I'm so ignorant I don't know a lemonade from a whisky-punch? Think I'm lying to you about a miserable lemonade? What do you take me for, anyhow? What sort of a man are you, anyway?" "I crave your pardon," humbly rejoided the guest, "but it looks much darker than the average lemonade of sommerce, and the odor is different. Unless I am the victim of a hallucination, I could almost swear that that was a—that it contained whisky." "That's where you'd be wrong," affably replied the barkeeper, "and I'll leave it to these gentlemen," and he pointed to a couple of sympathizing spectators. "Say, 'squire," he said to one, pouring a little of the punch into a wineglass, "what's that?" The first sympathizing spectator. "Say, 'squire," he said to one, pouring a little of the punch into a wineglass, "what's that?" The first sympathizing spectator. "Anything wrong about it?" "Well, yes, there's too much lemon in it for my taste. It'd be all the better if you'd put a little stick into it—just a splinter as it were." "Then," said the man, his voice trembling with emotion, "gimme that lemonade. Gentlemen, call for what you want. Jimmy, take some yourself," and he drained the goolet to the dregs. "I shall always come here," he said, "and when I do, make me lemonades just like that!" Then presenting each with an order for a new hat, he hastened away. There was not a dry mouth in the house.

LUNGS OR T

"and when I do, make me lemonades just like that!" Then presenting each with an order for a new hat, he hastened away. There was not a dry mouth in the house.

LUNGS OR THROAT!

A defective memory is a very bad thing to have. Frinstance, a young clergyman on the West Side was sent to the seaside last July with a resolution of sympathy and a wad of greenbacks to recover his health. A few days ago be met one of his Deacons, who asked him how his health was. "Thanks to Providence and the liberality of my flock," replied the pastor, "my health has been perfectly re-established, and I now experience only the shribest inconvenience from my throat." "Your throat!" said the Deacon, with some astonishment, "why, I thought it was your lungs that troubled you!" "And so it was," answered the good pastor, "did I not say lungs! Surely you must have misunderstood me." A few blocks further on he met another parishioner, who asked him how he was. "To iaily recovered, Brother Jones, thank you," said the minister: "totally recovered thanks to Providence and the liberality of my flock. I experience no further inconvenience from my iungs." "Your lungs! Why, I thought it was your throat that was affected!" "Of course it was. Did I say iungs! The fact was, I was thinking over my Sabbath discourse, and you must excuse me. Lungs, indeed! Ha! Ha!" and the good pastor walked away with a mental resolve to say in the future that his health was perfectly re-established, thanks to Providence and the generosity of his congregation.

SUPPORTING THE ORGAN.

A horny-handed son of toil called in at the Courier office yesterday, and after shaking hands with the editor said: "Us Democrata has had the circular of the State Committee read to us, and thory of the year of the purpy. There's twenty-one of us, and for your paper till after the elections "Il be how much!" "Ten dollars and fifty cents," responded the editor with his heart beating like the big engine of the pumping-works, while excited whispers ran round the circular form. The horny-handed

laying isaac on the altar of sacrifice. "To what honored addresses shall we send our publication!" said the editor, obsequionsly." Wall," said the son of toil, "ye see you needn't mind sending the paper. It takes us a powerful sight of time spelling over words like 'usufruct,' and sich, and time's money in the fall with the crops to get in; besides, we don't want no arguments nor nothin'. Tilton is our man, and we don't give a cuss about him and Mrs. Beecher in that sleeping-car, nor how the revenue-collector swore he wasn't there, but we'll vote for him. But it is our duty to support the press, which is the palladium of modern liberty and the Archimedean lever which moves the world. So long, sonny," and the sterling old Democrat moved away amid loud cheers.

THE GERMAN DRAMA. DEBUT OF MISS VON STAMMWITS.

The German dramatic representation at the New Chicago Theatre last evening was a brilliant and successful affair, and never before was be house more crowded than it was on this contract. ocacion. There had been some misgivings after the opening of this season, because the lady who took the leading part on the opening night did not come up to the expectations of the German threatre-loving public. The New Chicago Theatre o. Sanday evenings is a fashionable theatre in the tull sense of the word, just as much as is Wallastic or the Urse. Theatre o. Sanday evenings is a fashionable theatre in the tull sense of the word,—just as much as is Wallact's or the Union Square Theatres in New York. The people was go to this place of amusement to not only want to see good acting, but they also demand good scenery and tasteful dressing. The fact that the new leading ady whom Mr. Wurster has engaged for this season was announced to make ber first appearance tast evening brought together this large and fastionable audience. This lady, Miss Von Stammwitz, had been heralded as a very fine actress and the happy possessor of one of the finest wardrobes extant. In fact, she was said to possess all those attributes which the supporters of the German theatre in this city so much desire. Of course the anxiety to see her was very great. The play in which she made her first appearance was the comedy of "Doma Diana," in which she took the title role. "Doma Diana" is a work of great excellence by Morato, one of the best of Spanish autnors. It has been translated in all the modern languages, and is one of the most successful comedies ever produced. There was some misgiving last evening when the curtain rose and Stage-manager Domaid appeared and announced that he was sorry to state that the leading actor, Mr. Helmer, had been suddenly taken ill, and that the juvenile man, Mr. Brockman, had been substituted to take his part. He hoped the public would have indulgence with any shortcomings on this account. But soon after the commencement of the play it became apparent that Mr. Brockman made an excellent substitute, and that the misforiune was no hinderance to the performance. When the new leading adv made her appearance, she was received with a magnificent flower-basket. She was a little embarrassed at 6rst, but soon became accustomed to the surreundings, and before she had proceeded far it became apparent that the reputation which had preceded her was well deserved, and that she was an actress of no ordinary men. Her success was unequivocal, and time are again she was calle

LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A meeting of the Workingmen's party (Socialists) was sheld yesterday afternoon in Vorwaerts' Turner Hall, West Twelfth street. Philip Van Patten occupied the chair.

A. R. Parsons was the first speaker. He said that Peter Cooper, though he had given \$2,000,000 to the workingmen in New York, still amassed a fortune by crushing down his workmen in his glue-factory, and believed in low

After Mr. Parsons, Mesers. George Schilling and Philip van Patten made addresses, explaining the working and intention of the Workingmen's party, after which the meeting adjourned.

While the English meeting was being held in upper Turner Hall, yesterday afternoon, the German Communists also held a session in the lower hall. H. Stahl occupied the chair and J. Haussen acted as Secretary. The object of this meeting was to start adaily paper, under the title of the Chicago Socialist. Mr. Brucker, proprietor of the Milwaukee Socialist, made a long speech, from manuscript, favoring the project, in which he read the resolutions of the Workingmen's party in regard to the subject. The new paper was to be for all men who loved freedom, and were opposed to oppression. He wanted them to neware of the two great parties,—Republican and Democratic. He read the prospectus of the Socialist Printing Association, of which Henry Mebeling, Henry Stahl, and Jacob Loewe were the Trustees. He thought a weekly paper was not enough for them. They needed also a daily. The weekly paper was only to be read on Sunday, but what they wanted was a paper to read evenings. He wanted them to have a first-class daily, which would attack daily the political fallacies of the day, and which would daily discuss the Socialist principles. This was the kind of a paper needed in Chicago. There were no papers in the United States which were run independently or, in the interest of the capitalists. But when they got a free paper, then would the workingmen win their liberty. At the conclusion of the speech subscriptions were called for, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Chicar-Makers held yosterday afternoon in the hall of the Schweizer Manner-chor, 45 North Clark street. John Eckford called the meeting to order. He was elected Chairman. A German-speaking Vice-Chairman was chosen, as were also two Secretaries—one German and one English. The proceedings were very mixed and tedious, owing to the fact that all motions, questions, appeals, etc., as we

tem, and the substitution therefor or co-operation, which shall not only be local but universal in its character, having in view the uniting of all working men into one Grand Labor Union for the purpose of the better resistance of the tyranny of united and aggressive capital.

Resolved, While recognizing the fact that the Trades Unione heretofore have failed, on account of their independent or trade character, that as a means of furthering co-operation among the working classes, each member of this Union resolve himself into a committre of one and ase nisautmost endeavors to persuade other trades to join our movement.

Resolved, That, as a further means of improving our condition, we use all our influence and political power towards having a reduction of the bours of labor, the substitution of day labor for piece work, the prohibition of the labor of children under 14 years of age, and the introduction and securing of compulsory education. And,
Whenkas, Being satisfied that all our troubles

of labor, the substitution of day labor for piece work, the prohibition of the labor of children under 14 years of age, and the introduction and securing of compulsory education. And,

Whereas, Being satisfied that all our troubles arise-from the fact of the Government of the country being run in the interests of and controlled by the capitalists, thereby giving them the power to oppress us; and

Whereas, They seem to be well aware of the benefits accruing to themselves through their controlling the politics of the country, as evinced by the interest they take in elections, and their extraordinary efforts in striving to excite the workingmen to vote their tickets, and also by their violent opposition to all political ideas, measures, and expressions in behalf of the workingmen; therefore it behoeves us to look to our own political interests, and to fight for them as stubbornly and watch over them as jealously as the capitalists watches over his; for, in our opinion, it is the only possible way of securing our rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we abstain from voting or taking any part whatever in the politics of the present political parties, as they are, all of them, assured, ly our enemies; that we will reserve our votes for the time when the workingmen themselves shall be organized sufficiently to ran their own candidates a their own interests.

The Chairman, after the resolutions had been peruses read an explanation of them. His remarks week of an imflammable nature.

Upon mother, the resolutions were real and adopted separately. After the last resolution had been adopted, objections were realed hecuse nobody had had an opportunity for debate. A reconsideration was sked and voted upon and lost. These simple proceedings occupied about two hours of time.

It being realized that they were as far as ever from organization, the membership roll was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next megting.

During the afternoon many speeches, for and against socialism, communism, etc.,

TO A FINE POINT. HOW A BUSINESS-LIKE YOUNG MAN WEIGHED THE QUALITIES OF HIS TWO SWEETHEARTS.

A young man of business-like habits and a calculating turn of mind, worthy descendant of a father of similar character, recently received a visit from the author of his being. While they were sitting together in the evening the old man said:

were sitting together in the evening the old man said:

"Theophilus, my son, lemme see, you're getting well-stricken in years,—getting on to 27 next grass; time you was thinking-of marrying and settling down.

"Well, father," replied the young man, "I have given the subject considerable thought, and, after mature deliberation, have concluded to allow my heart to beat alone for one of two estimable young females of my acquaintance."

"And who be they?" said the old gentleman.

"One is the daughter of an ex-revenue official. She is not a girl of inexperience, but a woman of solid sense and matured taste and judgment. I should say she was between 38 and 40 summers, and she wears worsted stockings and glasses. She is not beautiful in the cant of the poets, but her eye—she has only one—beams with the intellectual beauty of the soul, and on her sloping brow is stamped—"

"I know, I know," said the old man impatiently: "but has she the stamps?"

"The author of her being," replied his son, was indicted for aiding to defraud the Government of the tax on 575,000 gallofas."

"Them," cried the father, "she's the girl for yon to the to. You hear me!"

"But," continued the son, "there is another, a trembling fawn of 17, beautiful as the aurora and fair as the magnolia blossom of her native South, her limpid eyes—"

"Shoot her limpid eyes!" said the old man; "how is she fixed!"

"Her paternal estate," said the son "was small, and was completely devastated in 1863 by the Union soldiery."

"Pardon me, sir," said the son, respectfully.
"The soldiers stole her only mother's only hen, took all the fence rails for fuel, carried away a mare mule, and inflicted other outrages too numerous to mention upon her father's property. In fact, he lost everything."

"Wall, that is only proving my case!".
"Nay, sir, stay one moment. Suppose Tilden and Hendricks should be elected, then she could come on the country with her claim."

"But she would not get much for a hen, a mule, and a rail-fence."

"Ah!" said the young man, "but I have gone into the calculation. Suppose that hen had laid thirty eggs, as, at least, she would, and hatched ten chickens, half of which would have been roosters, the case stands for 1863: 1 nen, still in stock; 5 spring chickens said; 5 paillets kept; and 20 eggs sold. Look, I beg of you, at this table that I have prepared:

her?"

"No, not yet. I've got her and the ex-revenue official's daughter on a string, and I'll wait till after the October elections—then I shall be free to follow the dictates of my affections."

"Bless you my son," said the fond parent, as happy tears bedewed his countenance and blinded his spectacles.

YACHTING.

TESTERDAY'S CRUISE OF THE CLUE.

The cruise of the yacht squadron to South Chicago yesterday was another of the pleasant features of the yachting season. It was in all probability the last cruise this fall, for the reather is setting in most too cold to make quatic sports attractive. Another race is talked aquatic sports attractive. Another race is talked of, and there is an effort being made to get up a cup for the Ina, Frolic, and Mamie. The people having the scheme in charge should make all possible haste, for the citizens of Chicago, though they are becoming more and more interested in yachting, won't turn out in the winter time to see a race, howover exciting.

Eleven boats got away yesterday morning at quarter past 10 from the foot of Van Buren street. Commodore Bradley made the Ina the

quarter past 10 from the foot of Van Buren street. Commodore Bradley made the Ina the flag ship. The rest were as follows:

Frolic, sailed by Capt. Prindiville; Mamie, sailed by Capt. Higrie: Carey, sailed by Capt. Farrow; Fleetwing, sailed by Capt. Henry Bradley; Zephyr, sailed by Capt. Barnum; Lacy, sailed by Capt. Brant; Lalu, sailed by Capt. Miller; and the Enterprise; Nahant, and Ione, sailed by their respective

company of which he is also a Birector. Therefore, where corporations have conflicting interests, it is impossible that the same man can be trusted in both, and perform equally his duty to both. In the case of the Michigan Central Kailroad Company, it seems that among a number of nine Directors, some of them were owners of or Directors in another corporation. Those Directors combined and concluded an arrangement between those two corporations by which certain rights of the Michigan Central Railroad Company were parted with, and a lease of another road was executed which bound the Michigan Central Railroad Company to pay that corporation so much a year, thus depriving the shareholders of that Company of its legitimate earnings. This arrangement and lease the law will declare to be void for three reasons—one, that got away in good shape. The run to the mouth of the Calumet was made in one hour and twen-ty minutes, the yachts arriving well together.

ty minutes, the yachts arriving well together.

Several of the larger boats ran up to the harbor, but the major part maoured at the long pier, and the crews marched up to the hotel, where dinner had been ordered and was in readiness. Besides the yachtsmen, there were a number of invited guests, swelling the dinner-party to about sixty.

At 3:20 the smaller boats were started out, the larger following soon after, and the whole squadron arrived at Van Buren street at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

These cruises are the best training to be imagined for our local yachtsmen. There is no racing. Respect for the Commodore's flag keep his boat in the van, however slow she may be, on the course out, while coming back there is always more or less struggling among the boats to get m. Some as good sailing is done as on racing days, and as pretty work is demanded in the handling of the vessels as in the most stubborn contest. But what the Club wants are two or more first-class yachts, and it is to be hoped that next season will find some schooners in the harbor. There are men interested and money enough behind them to build two or three handsome schooners, and when this is done and the reputation of the Chicago Yacht Club a little more extended, alien boats will come into the races, and the sport will be far more exciting than it is now.

DON'T CARE REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The object of my letter in your issue of the 27th was to expese a viliainous political trick perpetrated by a number of new members of the First Ward Consolidated Remembers of the First Ward Consolidated Republican Club in the interest of certain office-seekers whose acts were in violation of the rules of the constitution and by-laws governing that body; also to draw out the true Republicans of the ward to the primary election (the 28th) to vote for eleven well-known Republicans who were not pledged to any man. Now, I desire to place on record and before your readers the fact the First Ward has about 3,200 Republican voters, and that only 163 votes were polled at that election; therefore over 3,000 Republicans of this one ward virtually say to the world, "We do not care who represents us in Congress." The few cases of high official corruption, often spoken of, are not worthy of membion compared with this universal neglect of Republicans claiming respectability. Some plan should be suggested that will compel voters to do their individual duty and keep the control of the Government out of the hands of office-seekers who are unworthy of public support. This matter is in the hands of the people, who must all turn out and do their individual duty. Inasmuch as many of our business young men, who are loyal and true Republicans, do not know when, how, or where to put in their work, I suggest that all should unite with the Republican Clubs of the several wards in which they gealde, and learn political duty, for by so doing a much better and ablerclass of men will represent the people in these conventions. The professional politicians and office-seekers of the First Ward Club, who drove their delegates out of the City Convention last spring, and beat them at the election "by a large majority," saw their hope for future success must be through the capture and destruction of our Club, which, through the apature and destruction of our Club, which, through the apature and destruction of our Club, which, through the apature and eastrod in the election of its Congressional delegates. Finding myself powerless to do public good with so many office-seekers now in the Club, I have withdrawn f publican Club in the interest of certain office-seekers whose acts were in violation of the rules

CERTAINLY WORTH INVESTIGATING. The immense practical advantages of the new invention of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—their new automatic sewing-machine; different in principle from every other sewing-machine manufactured. On view at Centennial Machinery Hall, Sec. C 7, Col. 50; and at 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

OZONIZED. OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.

RAILROADS. Michigan Central Stockholders Fixing a Dose for the Directors.

Railroad Assessments as Equal-ized by the Illinois State Board.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL STOCK-

of the shareholders the courts are bound to intervene at once and reverse their action. But still more is this duty obligatory whenever the Directors pursue any policy or make any agreement which is not only against the interests of the stockholders, but with a view to advance the interests of the Directors themselves, then the acts of the Directors became a misdemeanor and a fraud, and all they do is not only infly fivalid in itself, but renders the Directors personally liable, not only in damages but in penalty. No Director can make any bargain with himself on behalf of his company, no matter how advantageous to the Company the bargain may be. He is forbidden by law also to make a bargain for one company of which he is a Director with another company of which he is also a Birector. Therefore, where corporations have conflicting

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—The following is complete as to the equalized as ent by the State Board of Equalization of A petition is being prepared by stockholders of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroad Companies, says the New York Hereid, directed to the officers and Directors of those Companies, calling attention to a long series of fregularities and filegal transactions inaugurated by the late Board of Directors, and ratified and carried out by the present warmanness. rated by the late Board of Directors, and rati-fied and carried out by the present management. This preliminary step is indispensable to the beginning of an action against the Directors for mismanagement, for a suit at law cannot be maintained by an individual stockholder against the Directors of a corporation for mismanaging its affairs, unless the Directors first refuse to begin the action themselves. After a majority of the stockholders request the Directors to begin such suit and the latter refuse, a Court of Equity will intervene, and any shareholder may file a bill in behalf of himself and all the file a bill in behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, and either compel the Di-rectors to perform their duty or make them de-fendants in an action for damage and account-ing. It has been settled as a matter of law that M. & T. Co. fendants in an action for damage and accounting. It has been settled as a matter of law that a shareholder may sustain a bill in equity against the corporation, the Directors, and other stockholders on allegations of fraudulent practices depreciating the value of the stock and withholding dividends, and may pray for restoration of whatever has been fraudulently withdrawn from the common stock. Rumor of the street gave as leaders in this movement Messrs. Rums Hatch, A. S. Peabody, T. B. Musgrave, and Russel Sage. Some of these gentlemen on being called upon admitted that there was such a movement, but deemed it imprudent to say anything further on the subject at present. The petition referred to, so far as its substance could be learned from outside parties, sets forth that the real parties in interest in railroad corporations are the shareholders and bondholders, whose interests the Directors assume to protect; that under the common law the corporation is bound to carry all passengers and freight for the public at the same rate. showing no partiality, and in case any discrimination is shown the State that grants the franchise is bound to interpose and protect the public and compel the corporate authorities to respect their rights. But this is all the interest that the public or the State has in the corporation or its workings. The interest, however, which the bondholders and the stockholders have is a distinct and definite one. They own the property, and they should control it, subject, of course, to the rights of the State. The relation between the Directors and shareholders is that of a trustee, and by reason of the fiduciary relations thus formed and the power which the Directors have to abuse their trust and eneroach upon the rights of the State. The relation between the Directors and shareholders the courts are bound to intervore at once and reverse their action. But still more is this duty obligatory whenever the Directors pursue any policy or make any agreepolis, Bloomington
minapolis & St. Louis
Lron Mountain, Chester & Rasacksonville, N. W. & S. R.
liet & Northern Indus
syette, Bloomington Peoria & Springfield
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago
Rockford, Rock Island & Chicago
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute
St. Louis, Southeastern
St. Louis, Vandalin & Terre Haute
Springfield & Northwestern
Sycamore & Cortland
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw
Toledo, Washsh & Western
Union Railway & Transit Commen

Tota) assessment of taxable property (as equalized).

In addition to this amount, ten of roads are assessed by the Board upon valve of capital stock, beingsexcess of debt over tangible property, as follow CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT.

Chicago & Aiton.

C. B. & Q.
Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

incinnati, Lafayette & Chicago.

intols & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company.

Aggregate assessment railroad com

THE FREIGHT "WAR." THE FREIGHT "WAR."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. I.—A meeting was held on Saturday at the office of Receiver Jewett, of the Eric Railway, at which the Eric, the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk of Canada, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads were represented, for the purpose of uniting upon a basis of rates between the East and West that would put a between the East and West that would put a stop to the freight war. It was agreed by all present that an adjustment of difficulties should be made at once, but that nothing could be done in the absence of a representative of the New York Central. Presidents Scott and Garrett therefore left the city Saturday evening. Mr. Jewett said no one of those present at the meeting had any reason or desire for continuing the war. William H. Vanderbilt said this evening that he knew nothing about the conference. He had received no invitation to be present except from a third person. However, the managers of the other trunk lines knew very well cept from a third person. However, the managers of the other trunk lines knew very well the position that had been taken by the New York Central, and, until they were ready to accede to his demands, there was nothing to be gained by his attending conferences. This position was that freight rates from the West should be the same to New York as to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Whenever other lines were ready to accede to this proposition there might be an agreement as to rates, but not sooner.

New York, Oct. 1.—An informal meeting of the representatives of the trunk railroads involved in the present railroad war was held in this city yesterday, gentlemen from the Grand Trunk, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Erre Roads being present. The object of the meeting was to settle, if possible, the differences that led to the war and consequent reduction of freight rates. All the gentlemen present agreed that a settlement ought to be reached at once, but, in the absence of representatives of the New York Central, nothing definite could be done.

L., M. & B.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuss.

LAPATETTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The Muncie Railroad Directory, better, known as the Heath Board of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, take possession of the west end of their road to-day, it having been operated since its construction by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad on a contract lease claimed to have been fraudulent, and some time since declared void by the Court. Suits have been brought to obtain possession of the road, and yesterday, by agreement of all parties, the case was permitted to go to final judgment before Judge Vinton, the case having been once removed from his court by change of venue. The Court entered a decree annulling the lease made to the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Company and afterwards assigned to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Company, and turns over to the present Directory the western division and perpetually enjoins the future setting up of any claim to ownership of the west end under the lease. The present week will be occupied in the details of the transfer. No change of trains will be made. It is expected that, one week from to-day trains will be run through from Bloomington, Ill., to Muncie, Ind.

YELLOW FEVER.

declare to be voil for three reasons—one, can the Directors who executed it were unfaithful to their trust in parting with the property of the Company; another, that the relations of the Directors to the two corporations were such that it was impossible for them to grard the interests of both equally; and a third, that the arrangement has resulted in disaster to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and in directing the legitimate carnings into the treasury of another corporation when they should have gone into the pockets of this corporation. Bubsequent to the execution of the several leases made by various corporations to the Michigan Central Railroad Company a portion of the Directors in these various corporations, including the Michigan Central Railroad Company a portion of these Directors in these various corporations, including the Michigan Central Railroad company as they existed then and do now made an arrangement among themselves whereby some of these Directors their railroad iron and other supplies. It is charged that a most exorbitant price was charged these corporations by these individuals, and very large profits resulted therefrom to them to the creat disadvantage of the corporation. It is maintained that the policy adopted and pursued by the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for several years has been not only antagonistic to the interests of the Company, but to the sole advantage and individual profit of the Directors themselves; that, by making such arrangements as to bring their individual Interests in conflict with the interests of the Company, the Directors have made themselves personally liable in damages, and all their acts and instruments and bargains have become absolutely void in law, and the stockholders have the right to control, cancel, and overthrow them, and to recover from each individual Director, in behalf of the Company, the Company was doing a prolitable business, deriving large revenues from freights and fares, and paid a regular dividend to its stockholders SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Yellow fever interments, 17. THE ST. NICHOLAS:

To the traveler a clean and comfortable hotel it matter of the greatest importance. Such a hou is the St. Nicholas, of New York, on Broadwa between Broom and Spring streets.

AARRIAGES. LEITH-McDonALD - Mr. William Leith to Annie McDonald, by the Rt.-Rev. Father Setters, leasit Parish. No Cards,

GEARY—At 11:15 o'clock, Sept. 30, Mary, only and beloved daughter of Margaret and J Funeral Oct. 2, agilo a. m., from the corder Forty-second and Wallace-sts., by carriages Calvary. Friends invited.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. GEOOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State street.

SECOND DISTRICT MASS MEETING.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will hold an open air meeting on the grean between Adams and Van Burns streets, on Ladin street, on Monday evening. Luther Ladin Mills, Col. J. W. Bennett, Col. D. W. Munn, Frank A. Riddle, Esq., and other speakers will address the meeting. A grand display of areworks, good music, and a dress parade and review of all the West Side Hayes and Wheeler Mindte Men, will make the meeting attractive. Turn out, one and all. A grand mass-meeting of the Hayes and Wheeles Ouand, Company D, will be held this evening, Oct. 2, at 519 Blue Island avenue. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

FOURTERSTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the Club.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT Capt. Redmond Sherk
Capt. Frank Schweinf
Capt. J. J. Crowley,
Capt. Peter Hand.
Capt. C. Stuart Warn
Capt. E. S. Davis.
Capt. Van Styke,
Capt. Gustav Lange.

the column from University, the column from University, and Geo. B. Smith, Wasconsin, an. Gabe Bouck, Wisconsin, an. Jas. Shields, Missouri, an. Jas. Shields, Missouri, an. H. R. Sibley, Minnesotation, and Staff of the samuel of the company of the company of the company at Headquarters (Palmer House) arment to date. Body-Guard, and all

Mr. William M. Stanley will speak at El Paso te-night, at Monunk to-morrow night, at Renees Wednesday, at Metamora Thursday, and at Spring Bay Friday.

WEST-SIDE PARADE. Companies desiring to participate in the parasion the corner of Lanin and Jackson streets. Monday evening, Oct. 2, will report to Col. C. Dodd. commanding Tweifth Ward Regiment, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Monroe street, at a o'clock p. m.

RIXTEENTH WARD REPURLICANE.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 311 Larrabee street. The Hon. Lorens Brentano, Hiram Barber, Jr., and the Hon. William Vocke, together with other prominent speakers, will be present and address the meeting. AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

AT OUR NEXT REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9:30 a. m., ion to a gener DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY.
Thirteen cases, Misses' and Ladles' sizes, Winter Goods, perfect; sale positive. WOOL HATS.

FLANNELS.
A well assorted line, comprising Union and All-Wool Goods in choice styles and colors. Wool cooks in choice styles and colors.

SHAWIS.

The first offering of the seasor; a well selected stock, consigned expressly for this sale.

ATPAOAS.

The largest stock ever offered at suction in this city. These importations are to be found in no other house in the West.

er house in the West.

FELT SKIRTS.

We shall offer at this sale the most complete line of the year.

SUSPENDERS.

1.000 dozen. covering all sizes; a very desirable line. We are the only consigness for these goods in Chicago.

in Chicago.

PEARL BUTTONS.

1,000 gross.

POCKET KNIVES.

An invoice of fine goods.

RIBBONS.

Gros Grain, 500 pieces, the choices!

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. CARPETS

As invoice of full Double-Chain Weel Goods

As invoice of full Double-Chain Weel Goods

Varranted year and year alike throughout. WE OPEN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

Wednesday, Oct. 4, at. 9:30 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 3, at 10 c'cl'k, will offer at their sales rooms, 115 a 120 Webset av., California Wines and Brandy, Just received from San Francisco,
Consisting of Hock, Riesling, Port, Angeli
oa, Sherry, and Brandy.

These whee are of the best grade, put up in packages suitable for druggists, retailers, and for family purposes. Wednesday Morning Oct. 4, at 9:30 O'clock,

Wednesday Morning Oct. 4, at 9:30 O'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM offer at their salesrooms, 118 a 120 Wahsah ar.

WHITE GRANITE, YELLOW, 2nd

C. C. WARE,

Glassware, Lamps, Chimneys, Table Cutlery. Flatel

Ware, &c.

AT 11 D'CLOCK,

180 Sacks Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour, for sought
of whom it may concern.

Also Buggies, Phaetous, and Harness. THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, at 9:80 o'clock,

WM. A. SUTTERS & CO. will offer At their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. THE USUAL FULL LINES OF DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY HATS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, BOOTS SHOES, SC. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 9:30 a. m., regular sale a our store New Parlor and Chamber Furniture, CAB-PETS, STOVES, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

At 92 Oakwood Boulevard.

Between Langley and Vincennes-av.,
TUESDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10 A. M.,
Bich and Elegant Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE, Elegant Brassels Carpets throughout the
house, Dining-room Furniture, Library 250 Velumes Standard Books, Bedding, Stoves, Kitches
Ware, &c., everything appertaining to housekeeping, and all first-clase goods. Take Cottage Groveav. cars to city limits.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneem. Bankrupt Stock Stationery Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 a. m., at our Store, by order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee, Stock of Fine Stationery, Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Insais Leather Goods, Legal Blanks, Blank Books, Ink, Pens, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO. HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

This, Monday Morning. Oct. 2, at 10 O'clock Cost \$5,000 to surnish. In use less than one year.
Of the Weber Company make.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Anctioners,
602 West Lake-el. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

2,500 CASES BOOTS and SHOES Tuesday Horning, Oct. 3, at 9:30 O'clock.
Special bargains in new Fall Goods at this als.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Assets

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

AT AUCTION. RECEIVER'S SALE.

Tnesday, Oct. 8, at 10 s. m., the entire Livery
Stock and Building of Sawyer & Trudell will be
sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, at
Third-av., near Jackson-st.

J. HOFFMAN, Receiver.

WEST Represent

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, see and

and is evidence of men of the West presents in New York. Intelligent one, and always wants the begent merchants is I mand, for experient whose goods and whose goods and whose has attained a enabled to sail, but prices, and to furnicountry in the world tille reputation is business, and recognantees a strateger of countryman thin cheap at some auct representation man nform to the tught had intrin

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UPHOLSTERY S ING AND DEC W. W. STRON Corner FINE WATCHE GUNS, RIFLES,

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